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February 15, 1931

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BOONE FAMILY HISTORY

By

R. N. Mayfield, M.D.

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by
R. N. Mayfield, M.D.

Published in The Mountain Branch Vet
Soldiers' Home Branch
Johnson City, Tennessee

Copied from the
California Genealogical Society Scrapbook
Compiled March, 1945

A616709

Rec'd Sept. 14-1977

Inter Ref
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BOONE FAMILY HISTORY

By

R. N. Mayfield, M.D.

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CHAPTER I

The family name of BOONE (de BOHUN-BOHUN) is of Norman origin. The first family from Normandy settled in Lincolnshire, England, at an early date, and afterwards some of the name settled in Devonshire, England. It is from this latter family that the American Boones are descended. It was not until the middle of the sixteenth century that we find the name BOHUN or BOONE spelled both ways in the same documents. Descendants of the Norman family of de BOHUN have used many forms of spelling their names and have been known variously as de Bohun, Bohun, Bohune, Bean, Boen, Bown, Boon, and Boone. In the seventeenth century we find that GEORGE BOONE was living in or near Exeter, England and we will designate him as GEORGE BOONE (I) not because he was the first of the name in the family, (as the given name of George was of common use), but to distinguish him from his descendants who bore the same name. As the writer is in the ninth generation in descent from the said GEORGE BOONE (I) we will assign the Roman numeral IX to the said GEORGE BOONE (I) and the numeral I to the writer.

(IX) GEORGE BOONE (I) lived in or near Exeter, England. His son was:

(VIII) GEORGE BOONE (II) of Bradnich near Exeter, England; married SARAH UPPEY (UPPY). It is said that he lived to be sixty years old and that she lived to be eighty years old. Their son was:

(VII) GEORGE BOONE (III), (emigrant ancestor to America), who was born in Stoak, near Exeter, England in 1666. He married in Bradnich, near Exeter, England, in 1689, MARY MILTON MAUGRIDGE (daughter of JOHN MAUGRIDGE of England, who married MARY MILTON). The said MARY MILTON BOONE nee MAUGRIDGE was born in Bradnich, England in 1669; married (as above stated); and died in Berks County, Penn. on February 2, 1740. The children by this marriage were: 1. GEORGE BOONE (IV), see below; 2. Sarah Boone born on February 18, 1691-1692; 3. Squire Boone born November 25, 1696 (father of Daniel Boone, the famous explorer); 4. Mary Boone born September 23, 1699; 5. John Boone born 1701-1702 (never married--no issue); 6. Joseph Boone born April 5, 1704; 7. Benjamin Boone born July 16, 1706; 8. James Boone born July 7, 1709; 9. Samuel Boone born 1711. It is said that all of the above named children had issue except John Boone, above mentioned. The said GEORGE BOONE (III) was a weaver by trade. Three of his children, namely GEORGE BOONE (IV), Sarah Boone, and Squire Boone emigrated to America about 1712-1713. GEORGE BOONE (IV) was in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1712. The said GEORGE BOONE (III) with the remaining members of his family left Bradnich, near Exeter, England, on August 17, 1717 and traveled to Bristol, England, where they sailed for America and arrived in Philadelphia, Penn., on September 29, 1717 (old calender) or October 10, 1717 (new calender). They journeyed to Abington where GEORGE BOONE (IV), (see below), lived; thence to the hamlet of North Wales in Gwynedd Township, (now Montgomery County, Penn.) for about two years. (One account says he "settled in Berks Co., Penn. in 1718; founded and named Exeter Township"). He was a Quaker; "member of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, later of Exeter meeting"; and a landowner. One of his daughters, namely, Sarah Boone, married Jacob Stover (Stuber-Stowber) on March 15, 1715 and settled in Oley Township, Berks County, Penn. One account says that in 1720 that he went with his family to Oley Township, Penn., where his daughter, Sarah Stover (Stuber-Stowber) nee Boone lived. Another account says that GEORGE BOONE built a log house south of Oley, Penn., where he lived according to the Quaker customs. It is not stated whether this GEORGE BOONE was GEORGE BOONE (III) or his son GEORGE BOONE (IV). It is also stated that no stone marks the grave of GEORGE BOONE. GEORGE BOONE (III) died, in Exeter, Penn., on July 27, 1744, aged 78 years, and was

buried in Exeter Burying Ground. It is stated that his wife was also buried in the Friends Burying Ground in Exeter, Penn. Their son was:

(VI) GEORGE BOONE (IV), (see above) was born on July 13, 1690 in Bradnich, England. He emigrated to America in 1712-1713 as above stated. He married on July 27, 1713, DEBORAH HOWELL (daughter of WILLIAM HOWELL who came from Wales to Penn. in 1682). She was born in 1691 and died on January 26, 1759. GEORGE BOONE (IV) taught school for several years at Abington, near Philadelphia, Penn. Teacher of languages; mathematics, and the Quaker religion. After three of his children had been born in Abington, Penn., he removed sometime between the years of 1718 and 1720 to Exeter, Penn. He was a surveyor for William Penn and also a magistrate. It is probable that he lived a part of his life near Oley, Penn. One account states that GEORGE BOONE of Oley, Penn. bought of Jacob Stover, in Rockingham County, Virginia, 1500 acres on the south side of North Mountain on Holman Creek and also land in the eastern part of said county on Boone's Run. This property is referred to as being the property of GEORGE BOONE (IV), but of course, there is a possibility that it might have been inherited from his father GEORGE BOONE (III). Prior to the Revolutionary war the eldest son was the lawful heir of all the property and as GEORGE BOONE (IV) was the eldest son there is a possibility that he may have inherited his father's estate. There seems to be no records about the division of said estate. In Berks County, Penn., north of the Schuylkill River and about one mile almost north of Birdsboro Station is the village of Baumstown, Penn., (formerly known as Exeter, Penn.). One of the former homes of a family named BOONE is located one and one-half miles almost north from Baumstown, Penn., and from said former home it is only about another one and one-half miles almost north to the old "Exeter meeting" (church). Two miles north from the church via Stonersville, Penn., is a stone that marks the location on which stood a log house built by GEORGE BOONE. There was a new house built in 1733 and from this new house GEORGE BOONE was carried to his last resting place. We are of the opinion that the GEORGE BOONE, just mentioned, was GEORGE BOONE (IV)----------The children of GEORGE BOONE (IV) and DEBORAH BOONE nee HOWELL were: (The three children first named were born in Abington, Penn., and the others were born either in or near Exeter, Penn.). 1. Mary Boone born April 10, 1716; 2. George Boone (V) born July 3, 1717--died in 1737; 3. Hannah Boone born September 20, 1718; 4. Deborah Boone born February 18, 1720; 5. Dinah Boone born January 18, 1722; 6. William Boone born November 18, 1724; 7. JOSIAH BOONE born March 6, 1726-1727 (see below); 8. Jeremiah Boone born September 6, 1729--died 1787; 9. Abigail Boone born October 9, 1732; 10. Hezekiah Boone born May 22, 1734. The said GEORGE BOONE (IV) died in or near Exeter, (now Baumstown), Penn., on November 20, 1753, aged 64 years. In his Will, dated 1753, Berks Co., Penn., four of his sons are named as Executors; William Boone and JOSIAH BOONE (sons) are named as Special Guardians of their mother, DEBORAH BOONE nee HOWELL; JOSIAH BOONE was given a sawmill and timber lands. In this Will all of the children who were then living were mentioned as legatees.

February 28, 1931

CHAPTER II

(V) JOSIAH BOONE, (see above), was born on March 6, 1726-1727, as above stated. He was born at or near Exeter, now known as Baumstown, Penn. When a young man he visited his father's property which was located in Rockingham County, Virginia. Within this county is Holman Creek, which has its beginning in the mountains within and bordering said county, and flows into the Shenandoah River north of Quicksville, Virginia. The Great North Mountains are in this section of Virginia. About three miles northwest of Timberville, Virginia is Holman's Ford on Holman Creek. At or near this ford there lived a family whose name was thought to have been Holman or perhaps Hite. In this family was a daughter whose name was Hannah. (V) JOSIAH BOONE in 1750 married this daughter named HANNAH_____ He was a Quaker and she was not of that religion. He was reprimanded by the Quaker Meeting on May 30, 1750

for marrying "out of the church." The Quaker Meeting kept no record of his children, and it is presumed to have been on account of his marriage to a non-Quaker. He and his wife, HANNAH BOONE nee _____, lived in or near Exeter, Penn., until about May 24, 1762 which is the date of a "removal letter" given him by the Quaker Meeting. The children of (V) JOSIAH BOONE, SR., and HANNAH BOONE nee _____ were: 1. George Boone born in 1751; 2. Noah Boone died young; 3. Josiah Boone, Jr., born 1758; 4. JEREMIAH BOONE born February 29, 1760. These children were all born in Pennsylvania. The date of the death of HANNAH BOONE nee _____ is not known. The said (V) JOSIAH BOONE, SR., married his second wife HANNAH H._____ in 1766 and is of record in Rockingham County, Virginia in 1768 on account of buying land from John and Katerine Bean, on August 17, 1768. This land was located on Linville Creek in Rockingham County, Virginia and was was later sold on March 17, 1777 to Michael Shank and the deed was signed by HANNAH H. BOONE and JOSIAH BOONE, SR. The deed was for 100 acres of land located a few miles south of Timberville, Virginia. This land was a part of the first land grant from King George II of England to Jost (?) Hite, Robert Green, Robert W. Kay, and William Duff. The Lincoln family once lived on land that was originally included within the boundaries of the above named land grant. The children of (V) JOSIAH BOONE, SR., and his second wife, HANNAH H. BOONE nee _____ were: 1. Hannah Hite Boone (?); 2. Ruth Boone born 1770 and married Pluright Sisk in 1790; 3. Deborah Boone (twin) who never married; 4. Ruhemah Boone who married William Thompson; 5. Allison Boone who died young. The said (V) JOSIAH BOONE, SR., died at Glenn Creek, (about five miles south of Frankfort), Kentucky in 1814.

(NOTE: There is a record of a Hannah Boone who was born in Boonsborough, Kentucky in 1786, married James Barnhill in 1800 (or 1804), and died in 1862. Also a record of Isaiah Boone who married Eliza Brown. It is thought that the above two children named Boone were the children of Josiah Boone, Jr., who was the son of (V) JOSIAH BOONE, SR. (see above). Family tradition says that the mother of Josiah Boone, Jr. wished him to be known as Josiah Noah Boone but he seems to have always been of record as Josiah Boone or Josiah Boone, Jr.).

(IV) JEREMIAH BOONE (see above) was born in Pennsylvania on February 29, 1760. He migrated, when a child, with his father and family to Rockingham County, Virginia. Later he removed to Kentucky. He served in Capt. Samuel Kirkham's Company in General George Rogers Clark's Regiment against the Indians.

(NOTE: The writer has in his possession a photographic reproduction of the original copy of "A PAY ROLL OF LINCOLN MILITIA UNDER CAPT. SAM'L. KIRKHAM ON ACTUAL SERVICE ON AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ENEMY INDIANS UNDER GEN'L. CLARK." On this pay roll are recorded the names of Josiah Boon and Jeremiah Boon. Their service on this expedition against the Indians was given as a total of 32 days or from October 22 to November 22, 1782. It is said that service was on account of warfare against the (then) Northwestern Indian Tribes who were in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and that Colonel Daniel Boone was with the troops under General George Rogers Clark. They were mustered out of actual service, (although they probably remained as a militia company subject to the call to arms), at Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky and were later paid for their services. As this expedition was after the Battle of Blue Licks, Kentucky, it was doubtless to avenge the death of so many Kentuckians in that battle against the Indians). Without doubt (IV) JEREMIAH BOONE was engaged on many other occasions in the border warfare against the Indians but unfortunately the early records were not preserved very carefully. The business of protecting the homes of the early settlers was considered a part of the routine of life that was not of so very great importance as to be a matter of specific record. The writer will take up the subjects of the Battle of Blue Licks, Colonel Daniel Boone, and also other members of the BOONE family later on in this history which is now concerned with the direct BOONE ancestral lines of the Author).

The said (IV) JEREMIAH BOONE married Joyce Nevil (Neville) on May 9, 1787 in Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky. She was the daughter of JAMES NEVIL (NEVILLE) who was born in what was then Prince William County but now Fauquier County, Virginia in 1741; served in the Revolutionary war under Colonel William Edmonds and

Captain Martin Pickett (reference Bureau of Pensions), and removed to Lincoln County, Kentucky in 1779. The mother of JOYCE BOONE nee NEVIL (NEVILLE) was SARAH NEVIL (NEVILLE) nee JOYCE who was the daughter of a Mr. _____JOYCE who married a MISS _____JOHNSON who was said to have been from the same family named JOHNSON from whom Andrew Johnson was descended. (IV) JEREMIAH BOONE, (see above), moved in 1817 to Lawrence County, Indiana, and homesteaded land in Township 5 North, Range 2, West in said county. The children of (IV) JEREMIAH BOONE and JOYCE BOONE nee NEVIL (NEVILLE) were: 1. Sarah Boone; 2. Elijah Boone; 3. Simeon Boone; 4. CHARLOTTE BOONE, (see below), born in Kentucky in 1794 and married REUBEN MAYFIELD, (see below); 5. Mahala Boone who married John Dishman; 6. Hannah Boone who married Adam Marrow; 7. Noah Boone who married Jane Rhodes; 8. Daniel Boone (not the famous Indian fighter and explorer); 9. Virgil Boone._____ The said (IV) JEREMIAH BOONE died in 1832 on the farm that he homestead in 1817, (see above) which was located one mile southwest of the Dry Ford on Indian Creek in Lawrence County, Indiana. His wife JOYCE BOONE nee NEVIL (NEVILLE) who was born in 1768 in Virginia, and came with her parents to Kentucky in 1779, (when she was eleven years old). She migrated to Indiana with her husband and family in 1817 and died on June 27, 1861 aged 93 years, 1 month, and 12 days. She and her husband, (IV) JEREMIAH BOONE, (see above), signed a deed for their interest in the estate of (V) JOSIAH BOONE, SR. and said deed is dated on July 29, 1819 and is recorded at Versailles, Kentucky. (See Boone Bulletin).

March 15, 1931

CHAPTER III

(Author's note: Since the publication of CHAPTER II of this history in the Genealogical Department of this paper on February 28, 1931 the Author has received further information concerning this family ancestral line and it is advisable to publish this information before proceeding further with the history. We regret that this information was not available prior to the publication of Chapter II (see above) but as it has now been distributed to the public the only thing possible to do is to print the revised genealogical and historical data as near as possible to the already published data so we are incorporating same in this chapter. This information secured by our personal investigators deals mainly with (VI) GEORGE BOONE IV; his son (V) JOSIAH BOONE, Sr. and the settlement of the BOONE FAMILY in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. By reference to (VI) GEORGE BOONE (IV) in Chapter I of this history you will note that (quotation) "One account states that GEORGE BOONE of Oley, Penn., bought of Jacob Stover, in Rockingham County, Virginia, 1500 acres on the south side of North Mountain on Holman Creek and also land in the eastern part of said county on Boone's Run." The Will of (VI) GEORGE BOONE (IV) dated in 1753 in Berks County, Penn., bequeathed to his son (V) JOSIAH BOONE, later known as Senior), a saw mill and timber lands. It is presumed that this saw mill and timber lands were located in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. In said Will it is mentioned that his son (V) JOSIAH BOONE, (later known as Senior), made a "Disorderly marriage" or a marriage to a non-member of the Quaker Church. This establishes the fact that (V) JOSIAH BOONE, (Senior), married out of the Quaker Church and there is a possibility that the marriage took place at Exeter, Penn. The minutes of the "Exeter Meeting" dated on 6.30, 1750 (one account says May 30, 1750) show that he was reprimaned by the Church on account of his marriage out of the church. The Quaker Church kept no records of his children. There is a question as to whether he was married once or twice. One account says that "He Married in 1750 Hannah H _____ at Exeter, Penn." According to the latest research work in Penn. there were six children born to (V) JOSIAH BOONE, SENIOR, and HANNAH H. BOONE in Penn. between the years of 1750 and 1760, namely, 1. George Boone; 2. Noah Boone died young; 3. Josiah Boone, Jr.; 4. Deborah Boone (twin); 5. Ruth Boone (twin); 6. JEREMIAH BOONE born February 29, 1760. Lists of children published in Chapter II, of this history adds three more children to this list, namely, Hannah Hite (?) Boone, Ruhemah Boone, and Allison Boone who died young. This brings the total of children up to nine. Noah Boone and Allison Boone

are said to have died young which would leave a total of seven children who lived to be grown. Seven children are mentioned in the Will of JOSIAH BOONE, SENIOR, (see above), which make the number of the heirs agrees with the number given in the data (above quoted). He died in 1814.

Now the mooted question arises as to whether or not the said (V) JOSIAH BOONE, SENIOR, was married twice or only once. Family traditions say that when he was a young man that he visited his father's property in Virginia and married there a young woman who was named HANNAH HITE (or perhaps HOLMAN). This may be correct or only partly correct as for instance he might have met his future wife while on a visit to Virginia and later they may have been married in Exeter, Penn. Doubtless a part of said inhabitants that made up the two settlements were acquainted and numerous families very likely related to each other. This would account for a meeting in the newer settlement in Virginia and a later marriage in Exeter, Penn. A search of the records of the counties in the Shenandoah Valley so far has failed to show a second marriage or even a first marriage of (V) JOSIAH BOONE, (later known as Senior), so we are forced to favor the account that state that "He married in 1750 HANNAH HITE at Exeter, Penn." This account only states that he married his wife at Exeter, Penn. and does not state where or when he first met her. Therefore, this account does not conflict with the family tradition that "When a young man that he visited his father's property in Virginia" and that he met the daughter of a family that lived in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. Nor does it conflict with the tradition that "At or near this ford (Holman's Ford) there lived a family whose name was thought to be Holman or perhaps Hite." --"In this family was a daughter whose name was Hannah" and that later she became the wife of (V) JOSIAH BOONE, (later known as Senior).

The land referred to above as being originally the property of GEORGE BOONE of Oley, Penn. is presumed to have been under the jurisdiction of Orange County, Virginia, until 1738. In that year the counties of Augusta and Frederick were formed from Orange County, Virginia. These counties have later been subdivided and the land that was once in the possession of this Boone family is now in Rockingham County, Virginia. Holman Creek (or Holman Fork- is in this last named county. Formerly about 1796 there was said to have been a post office named Holman, Virginia, (now discontinued). This former post office was located about 3 and one-half miles from Timberville, Va., and was presumed to have taken its name from Holman Creek as there was never a Postmaster at said post office whose name was Holman. Neither can we trace any family named Holman who lived in that vicinity therefore (see above) the family who lived near Holman's Ford was more likely to have been named HITE instead of HOLMAN. In the year of 1732 Jost (or Joist) Hite came with sixteen families "To the mouth of the valley" about five miles from what is now Winchester, Virginia, and located. He had from three to five sons and three daughters (one account says "Four boys and three girls who married"). The husbands of the daughters were named George Bowman, Jacob Chrisman and Paul Froman. They located from eight to twelve miles up the valley from the farm of their father-in-law, Jost (or Joist) Hite. The other families of this migration scattered to various localities. About three miles from the farm of Jost (or Joist) Hite there was located the old "Toll Gate" where everyone had to pay toll for the valley. It is presumed that (V) JOSIAH BOONE, SR. often passed through this "Toll Gate" and very likely knew everyone living in the vicinity. The following data has been collected regarding land in this vicinity, viz. that Jacob Chrisman (who was a son-in-law of Jost (or Joist) Hite conveyed 300 acres of land to Francis McBride. ---100 (or 110 acres) on Linville Creek "corner of Francis McBride's land" was deeded for ninety pounds by John and Katherine Bean to "Josiah Boon" in 1768. This land was later conveyed by Josiah and Hannah H. Boon to Mitchell Shank and the said land began at "McBride's corner." There is a strong possibility of a family connection between the wife of Jacob Chrisman and the wife of "Josiah Boon."

March 31, 1931

CHAPTER IV

III. CHARLOTTE BOONE, (see above), was born in 1794 in what is now Pulaski County, Kentucky. She was, (as above stated), the daughter of (IV) JEREMIAH BOONE and JOYCE BOONE nee NEVIL (NEVILLE). She married REUBEN MAYFIELD on October 27, 1814 in Somerset, Pulaski Co., Kentucky. The said REUBEN MAYFIELD was born in Buckingham, Buckingham County, Virginia in 1792. When he was about three years old, or in 1795, he migrated with his parents by way of Tennessee to Kentucky. This migration was from Virginia to Knoxville, Tennessee, where they remained during the Autumn and Winter of 1795. In the Spring of 1796 they moved to Kentucky where his father, JOHN MAYFIELD, JR., located land two miles east of what is now Pulaski, Pulaski County, Kentucky in the same year. His father's brother, namely William Mayfield, with his wife, ELIZABETH, also came to Kentucky in 1796. The said JOHN MAYFIELD, JR., was a surveyor and located land on Pitman Creek. Previous to this time (IV) JEREMIAH BOONE had bought three farms on Pitman Creek only a few miles south of the land that became the new MAYFIELD home. He paid 400 Pounds Sterling for one of the farms that he bought on Pitman Creek. He had his residence on one of these farms and there, in year of 1794, (III) CHARLOTTE BOONE was born. Her birth was about two years before the arrival of her future husband, REUBEN MAYFIELD, who was about four years of age when he arrived in the same neighborhood in 1796. They were reared in the same community amid the trials and privations of pioneer days. The farm on which she was born was situated about five miles, (according to a map in 1800), from Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky. The marriage of (III) CHARLOTTE BOONE and REUBEN MAYFIELD is recorded in Volume 1 on page 35 of the Records of Pulaski County, Kentucky. After their marriage they lived for a while with his widowed mother, MARY MAYFIELD nee WOLF, (see below). His father, JOHN MAYFIELD, JR. (see below), had been killed by a tree falling on him in 1813. Sometime after his death the said MARY MAYFIELD nee WOLF, (who was born in 1770 and died in 1848), had a widow's sale at which several slaves were sold to William Campbell and _____ _____ Quales who took said slaves to Pulaski, Giles County, Tenn. This occurred after (III) CHARLOTTE MAYFIELD nee BOONE and REUBEN MAYFIELD came to live in the MAYFIELD home. The father of MARY MAYFIELD nee WOLF, (see above), namely, HENRY WOLF, JR. with the remaining members of his family migrated to Giles County, Tenn., and it is thought that they were accompanied by REUBEN MAYFIELD'S uncle, William Mayfield, with his wife and family as both families settled in Giles County, Tennessee, about this time. (In 1851 sons of William Mayfield returned to Pulaski, Pulaski County, Kentucky). (III) CHARLOTTE MAYFIELD nee BOONE, who was, (as above stated), the daughter of (IV) JEREMIAH BOONE and JOYCE NEVIL (NEVILLE), related the NEVIL (NEVILLE)--JOYCE family history to the author, Dr. R. N. Mayfield, in 1881, (or fifty years ago). She was then about 87 years old as she was born in 1794. (She died in 1883). She said that said family history had been related to her when she was a child. She stated that her father, (IV) JEREMIAH BOONE, was a second cousin of Col. Daniel Boone. (Author's note: The exact relationship was that her grandfather, (V) JOSIAH BOONE, SR., and Col. Daniel Boone were first cousins).

REUBEN MAYFIELD, (husband of (III) CHARLOTTE MAYFIELD nee BOONE, both above mentioned), was born and married as above stated. He was a veteran of the War of 1812 and served in the company of Capt. Sam Tate, (who had a brother named Robert Tate), from Somerset, Kentucky and vicinity. He was with said company in the Battle of the Thames which was fought in 1813 on Canadian soil and in this battle the famous Indian Chief Tecumseh was killed. The said REUBEN MAYFIELD was the son of JOHN MAYFIELD, JR. who was born in 1768 in Virginia and married MARY WOLF, (all above mentioned), in January, 1790. The MAYFIELD ancestral lines are as follows: JOHN MAYFIELD, JR. of Virginia via Tennessee to Kentucky, was the son of JOHN MAYFIELD, SR., who was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1745, and married CLARINDA PLEASANTS in 1767. The said JOHN MAYFIELD, SR., was a descendant of the MAYFIELD family from England who were early settlers in Virginia. He was a soldier

of the Revolution and his last services were under the command of the famous Revolutionary hero, General Daniel Morgan, of Buckingham, Virginia. He died in 1816 in Pulaski, Kentucky and his wife CLARINDA MAYFILED nee PLEASANTS died in 1821. She was born in Virginia in 1749 and was descended from the early pioneer Virginia families. The PLEASANTS family were early settlers in the "Old Dominion." "The MAYFIELD coat-of-arms dates back to 1684. Description. A lion's head cut off, holding in mouth a mayflower, golden or bright yellow. In front of the crest are perpendicular bright small red lines. There are several old Manor houses in England, viz., in Sussex, Derbyshire, and West Surry that belonged to the MAYFIELD families." The mother of REUBEN MAYFIELD was MARY MAYFIELD nee WOLF (wife of JOHN MAYFIELD, JR.) and the daughter of HENRY WOLF, JR. (as above stated). She practiced medicine until about the time of her death. The said HENRY WOLF, JR., was a Revolutionary War soldier and was with the troops of General George Washington in the retreat across New Jersey. He was the son of HENRY WOLF, SR., a Revolutionary War soldier who was killed at the Battle of Fort Washington, New York, while serving in Col. Hart's Pennsylvania Regiment in the command of General George Washington.

April 15, 1931

CHAPTER V

(III) CHARLOTTE BOONE (born 1794-died 1883) married REUBEN MAYFIELD (born 1792-died 1861), on October 27, 1814 in Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky as above stated. Their children were: 1. Angeline Mayfield born August 31, 1815 in Kentucky and married on November 3, 1836, John Mitchell. 2. John Mayfield born July 13, 1817, in Kentucky, married, on November 26, 1846, Juliette McAfee who was born in Indiana in 1830. He moved to Missouri in 1861. (Several children in his family). 3. Amandy Mayfield born April 18, 1819 in Indiana, married November 27, 1839, Harvey McBride. 4. Joyce Mayfield born January 21, 1821, in Indiana, married, on November 15, 1841, Samuel Mitchell. (Only child Wickliffe Mitchell). Lived at Owensburgh, Indiana. 5. Polly Mayfield born November 25, 1822, in Indiana, married, on March 15, 1843, John Cox. 6. Clarindy Mayfield born September 7, 1824, in Indiana and died March 20, 1896 in Nebraska. She married on September 13, 1849, Lowery Stone. 7. Celestine Mayfield born August 4, 1826 in Indiana. 8. Nevil Mayfield born April 18, 1828, in Indiana, died April 2, 1882. He married, on November 27, 1851, Behethlehem Short. 9. (II) ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MAYFIELD, (see below), born May 6, 1831, at Linton, Indiana, died September 21, 1885. He married, on January 12, 1854, WINNIE SHORT, (see below). 10. Jane Mayfield, born February 14, 1833, in Indiana, married on August 23, 1853, Seymour Cobb. 11. Elizabeth Boone Mayfield born March 27, 1835, in Indiana, died February 6, 1855. 12. Christy Ann Mayfield born August 1, 1837, in Indiana, married on August 21, 1859, John A. Finch. (For further details regarding the ancestors and descendants of the above named children see "MAYFIELD FAMILY HISTORY" to be published in these columns in the near future).

(III) CHARLOTTE MAYFIELD nee BOONE, (see above), and her husband, REUBEN MAYFIELD, (see above), after the birth of two of their children, migrated in 1817, from Kentucky to Lawrence County, Indiana. Her father, (IV) JEREMIAH BOONE, (see above), homesteaded land in Township 5 North, Range 2 West in said county, in 1817. Some of his children lived on or near the original homestead. REUBEN MAYFIELD, (see above), lived on or near this original entry of land. Here in this township in 1837, his last child, Christy Ann Mayfield, was born. He bought many acres of land and at one time owned about one thousand acres on or near Indian Creek. (This Creek and Boone Creek both flow in Township 5 North, Range 2 West, Lawrence County, Indiana). He purchased in 1837 all the land formerly owned by JOHN SHORT who came from Kentucky in 1818, with his family, and settled on Indian Creek in Township 5 (above mentioned), where he died in 1836. (For further details concerning JOHN SHORT and his descendants see the "SHORT FAMILY HISTORY" to be published in these columns in the near future).

REUBEN MAYFIELD, (see above), lived near several wonders of nature, namely,

(1) the famous Dry Ford, (near the Kentucky and Indiana Road), on Indian Creek where the waters run under ground for considerable distance; (2) the well-known Big Blue Spring which boils up a large volume of water and appears to be bottomless; (3) the Mayfield Sulphur Spring--Several Years ago there was, (and perhaps still remains), a bridge over Indian Creek and not far from the MAYFIELD Home. This bridge had been built for many years and over the entrances at each end of the structure were signs which read as follows: "One dollar fine for riding through this bridge faster than a walk." Near this certain bridge was located a church where all the people in this vicinity went to worship. On my last visit in this vicinity and according to the last reports received from there the old church was still standing. Services are still being held in the church as they were over one hundred years ago. The sermons may not be as long and the songs are different but the reason for the assemblage is the same as it was in "the days of the long ago." The old bridge near the church was a landmark in the vicinity and distance was reckoned to and from it as so many miles from the old bridge, etc. At the present time we have the "old bridge" and two others that are all within the distance of about one mile. The "old bridge" over Indian Creek, the bridge spanning the location known as "the Dry Ford," and another at the Mayfield Crossing of Indian Creek. The old Fisher Mill was another landmark in the neighborhood that served as a given point from which distance was computed. After the passing of the Fishers, who were the owners after whom the mill was named, "Uncle Ari" Armstrong was the miller and in memory we can go back to the days of other years recalling the many persons who passed along the roads leading to the mill. The usual manner of going was on horseback with the rider setting on an evenly divided partly filled sack of grain. "Uncle Ari" was a good, congenial man and was usually well dusted with flour or meal. He welcomed his customers and after the grain was ground he took his "toll" of the finished product. The ground grain was weighed and he would dip into the sack for his part of the flour or meal. Money was not necessary as the price of the grinding was paid with a part of the ground grain. His family (Armstrong) was one of the first families to settle in this vicinity.

REUBEN MAYFIELD, (see above), gave to his son, (8) Nevil Mayfield, (see above) 150 acres of land and also to his son, (9), (11), ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MAYFIELD, (see above and below), 90 acres of land. He, with his wife, (III) CHARLOTTE MAYFIELD nee BOONE, and most of the family, migrated to Oxford, Worth County, Missouri in the northwestern part of the state. The north boundary line of said county is the state of Iowa. He bought near Oxford, Missouri, a large, level farm but the winters were too severe for him. After four years residence in his new home he died of winter fever in December, 1861, and was buried in the cemetery at Oxford, Missouri. Thus passed a sturdy pioneer who was born in Virginia; spent one winter in Tennessee; reared from early childhood to manhood in Kentucky; marched with the Kentucky troops, in the defense of his country, into Canada and took part in the bloody Battle of Thames against the British and Indians; lived the most of his married life in Indiana; and was "gathered unto his fathers" in Missouri. His widow, (III) CHARLOTTE MAYFIELD nee BOONE, survived him about twenty-two years and died, (as above stated), in 1883. There lived near the MAYFIELD HOME in Lawrence County, Indiana, the families named Boone, Short, Armstrong, Bailey and Ferguson. These families inter-married with the BOONE and MAYFIELD-BOONE families and further details will be given regarding said families in the "BOONE NOTES," "MAYFIELD FAMILY HISTORY," "SHORT FAMILY HISTORY," etc., to be published in these columns. The next chapter of this history, ("BOONE FAMILY HISTORY"), will begin with (II) ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MAYFIELD, a grandson of the Indian fighter, (IV) JEREMIAH BOONE, who served under General George Rogers Clark.

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CHAPTER VI

(II) ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MAYFIELD was descended from (III) CHARLOTTE MAYFIELD

nee BOONE; (IV) JEREMIAH BOONE; (V) JOSIAH BOONE, SR.; (VI) GEORGE BOONE IV; (VII) GEORGE BOONE III; (VIII) GEORGE II; (IX) GEORGE BOONE I. The said (II) ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MAYFIELD, (son of REUBEN MAYFIELD and (III) CHARLOTTE MAYFIELD nee BOONE), was born on May 6, 1831 in Linton, Indiana. He was the ninth child in a family of twelve children and was reared on his father's farm. He married WINNIE SHORT, on January 12, 1854, in the Short Mansion in Springville, Indiana. She was the daughter of MILTON SHORT and MARY SHORT nee TATE who was the daughter of ROBERT TATE and WINNIE TATE nee ATKINSON; and the granddaughter of COL. JOHN TATE, (Revolutionary soldier and sheriff of Russell Co., Va.), and MARY TATE nee BRACKEN. (For further details regarding the SHORT and allied families see the "SHORT FAMILY HISTORY" to be published in this genealogical department in the near future). The said WINNIE MAYFIELD nee SHORT was born on December 10, 1836, in Indiana, and died in Ferndale, Whatcom County, Washington in 1919. The children of (II) ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MAYFIELD and WINNIE TATE MAYFIELD nee SHORT were: 1. Ila Mayfield born in 1854 and married John Evans; 2. Mary Charlotte Mayfield born in 1857 and married Buenos Wheat Bailey; 3. (I) REUBEN NEWTON MAYFIELD, (see below); 4. Wesley Short Mayfield born 1864 and married Alta Remsburg; 5. Inda Mayfield born 1868, married John Slater, and is now (1931) living in Ferndale, (or in Seattle), Washington--The said (II) ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MAYFIELD was named after a minister. He was a farmer by occupation and specialized on raising good horses, cattle, and hogs. He was very successful. His farm produced almost all of the food needed for his family and all the feed required for the stock on his farm. After his marriage he lived on a part of the original MAYFIELD homestead. During his lifetime he owned several farms. A ninety acre farm was given to him by his father, REUBEN MAYFIELD, and this farm was near the old MAYFIELD home. The farming operations of (II) ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MAYFIELD were very profitable. The last two farms owned by him in Indiana were located as follows: one farm was about one mile east and the other was about two miles from Springville, Indiana. He resided with his family for many years on the farm nearest to this town. Some years his children attended school in Springville, Indiana and they usually walked to and from the school. There were at this time no summer terms of school. The school period was mostly during the cold winter weather. In 1861 he moved to Springville, Indiana and afterwards for about twenty-three years he lived there or on the old Mayfield farm. 1884 he migrated with his son-in-law, Buenos Wheat Bailey, and family to Ferndale, Washington Territory. He died the next year in 1885. His wife, WINNIE MAYFIELD nee SHORT died, (as above stated), in 1919 in Ferndale, Whatcom County, Washington.

(I) REUBEN NEWTON MAYFIELD, (see above), was born June 13, 1859 in Township 5 North, Range 2 West, Lawrence County, Indiana. The house in which he was born was situated near the Crossing on Indian Creek and near the old Kentucky and Indiana Road. He was educated in the local schools and taught school eight terms in High School. He studied medicine during this period of time when not actively engaged in teaching. He graduated with the degree of M.D. from the L. I. College Hospital, New York in 1880. (Later taking another year of study with the Senior Class in this college). He graduated with the degree of M.D. from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, in 1883. He is a physician and surgeon and the most of his life has been devoted to the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1885 he went to the state of Colorado. At the age of 26 he enlisted on February 5, 1886 in the Colorado State Militia (now called National Guard). He remained in the military service of the State of Colorado for over 26 years and the most of this service was in the Medical Department. He was first commissioned as Second Lieutenant in Company H, 1st Colorado Infantry on August 3, 1886. His first appointment in the Medical Department was on March 4, 1889 when he was appointed Second Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant. Less than three months later or on June 1, 1889 he was appointed Major and Surgeon of the Colorado State Militia. He was in active service on numerous occasions during the long series of mining strikes and disturbances that are a part of the history of Colorado. "He was Senior Medical Officer and Brigade Surgeon during one of the strikes in Leadville, Colorado." An extract from General Orders No. 12, Office of the Adjutant General, State of Colorado, Denver, Colorado,

May 6, 1912 reads as follows: "In compliance with Section 144 L. C. R. at his own request, Major R. N. Mayfield, Medical Department, is hereby placed on the retired list as of date May 6, 1912." He was professor of Pathology, Hygiene, and Clinical Medicine of the University of Colorado for some time. Surgeon for the Union Pacific Railway from 1886 to 1891. He was a member of the Colorado State Board of Medical Examiners from 1891 to 1897 and was president of the board for several years. Resigned in 1897 because he thought that the laws regarding the examinations of doctors were not strict enough in Colorado at that time. He is a member of many fraternal societies. Has traveled extensively in Europe and Mexico. While in England he visited the old town of MAYFIELD, ENGLAND, and many of the historic places in that country where his ancestors once resided. He was a resident of Los Angeles, California for about four years and has been a resident of Seattle, Washington for about thirteen years. Several years ago he limited his medical practice to office work and is now (1931) located in Suite A and Rooms 315-316 Washington Building, 705 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington. He married PATTI AYRES on February 27, 1908. She was born in England on June 8, 1876 and died on January 14, 1921. She was the daughter of John Ayres, from England in 1884, and Alice Boyd Ayres nee O'Neil who was a descendant of the Earl of Tyrone. MME. PATTI AYRES, (MRS. REUBEN N. MAYFIELD) was a noted concert singer and toured extensively in the United States, Mexico, and the Bermuda Islands. Her singing was lavishly praised by musical critics. (For further details regarding MME. PATTI AYRES and (I) REUBEN NEWTON MAYFIELD, see the Introductory Preface, "BOONE FAMILY HISTORY" published in Seventeenth Installment (Jan. 31, 1931) of this genealogical department). As this record of the ancestral lines of author from (IX) GEORGE BOONE I, (of England), has been brought down to the present date we will now write the word "FINIS" to this collection of genealogical information. We are going to continue our research work on the BOONE family under the title of "BOONE NOTES." If any part of the above records entitled "BOONE FAMILY HISTORY" has been of assistance to anyone seeking data on their ancestral lines we will feel amply repaid for the time and effort spent in the compilation of this family line. Until the next installment of this department in which will begin the series known as "BOONE NOTES" we will say "Adois."

REUBEN NEWTON MAYFIELD, M.D.
"FINIS"

* *

May 31, 1931

BOONE NOTES

FAMILY RECORDS OF SOME OF THE ANCESTORS, DESCENDANTS, AND KINDRED OF COL. DANIEL BOONE

By

R. N. Mayfield, M.D.

CHAPTER I

"BOONE NOTES." This title has been selected by the author on account of the varied and miscellaneous genealogical and historical data that will be given this chapter and succeeding chapters. According to the dictionary and general usage the word "note" and its plural "notes" has various meanings. Some of the meanings of the word "note" are as follows: a memorandum; brief explanation; remark and comment. Over a period of many years the author has made memorandums of genealogical and historical data from various sources concerning the BOONE family and in addition thereto has sought out explanations of certain events. During the compilation of said data, etc., the author has at certain times commented thereon. Knowing that much information had been compiled the author has decided to publish same under the title given above. No claim is made that this series of articles is a full and complete history of the ancestors, descendants, and kindred of the famous pioneer and Indian fighter, COL. DANIEL BOONE, nor is it claimed that this record is without errors but it is claimed that this record is authentic to the best of the author's knowledge and belief. Neither time, expense or distance have been considered in the endeavors to verify many of the events and much of the genealogical data given in this series regarding the Norman family of BOHUN or as later known BOONE. The earliest known records of this family are found in Normandy and descendants of this family have used numerous and various forms of spelling the name since the family settled in England at an early date. Some of the forms used are as follows: de Bohun; Bohun, Bohune, Boen, Bown, Boon and Boone. What is now known as Lincolnshire, England was the locality in which the first family from Normandy settled in England. Afterwards descendants of this family migrated to what is now Devonshire, England, and the American BOONE families are descended from this branch of the de BOHUN family. It has been deemed advisable to begin this record of COL. DANIEL BOONE'S ancestors and kindred with one GEORGE BOONE who was living in the seventeenth century at or near Exeter, England. This said GEORGE BOONE (I) had a son GEORGE BOONE (II) who was of Bradnich near Exeter, England, and married SARAH UPPEY (UPPY) who was said to have died at the age of eighty years. GEORGE BOONE (II) lived to be sixty years old and among his known children was GEORGE BOONE (III) who emigrated to America. There has been of recent years much data published regarding the BOONE family but the author believes that he is the pioneer in the field of Boone literature as his first account of the Boone family was collected prior to and written in 1901. Afterwards it was filed in the Library of Congress in 1902.

If there has been a record of the American BOONE FAMILY written and of record prior to the date last mentioned the author will be glad indeed to receive information regarding same. Later research work has made several corrections and additions to the original data filed in the Library of Congress in 1902. A part of this data was published recently in the columns of this Genealogical Department under the title of "BOONE FAMILY HISTORY." Reference is made to this history as it is not considered desirable to re-publish any data given in said history except what is absolutely necessary in order to establish certain ancestral lines given in this series of articles. It is not claimed that the direct ancestors of COL. DANIEL BOONE were the first of the name to settle in America as there were many Boone emigrants to America one of whom was a Ralph Boone who lived in Bucks County, Penn. in 1690, whereas COL. BOONE'S father SQUIRE BOONE migrated to America in 1712-1713.

SQUIRE BOONE was very likely related to a Solomon Boone (yeoman) whose Will was dated in Bristol, Penn., on December 6, 1743. This Solomon Boone left his estate to his sons, Joseph Boone, Solomon Boone, Jr., Ralph Boone (born 1733), and his daughter Elizabeth. John Baldwin, John Cross, and Solomon (Boone?) were executors. John Hohnson and William Atkinson were witnesses of the Will.

GEORGE BOONE (III), see above, was among the BOONE emigrant ancestors to America. He was born in Stoak, near Exeter, England, in 1666; married in Bradnich near Exeter, England, in 1669 and died in Berks County, Penn., on February 2, 1740. For additional information regarding GEORGE BOONE (III), including his wife and descendants see Chapter I, "BOONE FAMILY HISTORY." (Author note: Some of the above data and a part of the following data was published in the history above mentioned--See Chapter I, of said history for further information). The children of GEORGE BOONE (III) and MARY MILTON BOONE nee MAUGRIDGE were: (1) George Boone (IV)--See BOONE FAMILY HISTORY--Chapter I). (2) Sarah Boone born February 18, 1691-1692; emigrated to America about 1712-1713; married Jacob Stuber (Stover-Stowber) on March 15, 1715. (3) SQUIRE BOONE, see above, (for further details, see below, Chapter II, "BOONE NOTES." (4) Mary Boone born September 23, 1699; married John Webb; and died January 16, 1774. Her husband, John Webb died October 18, 1774, aged eighty years. They were presumed to have had a son John Webb, Jr. (5) John Boone born Bradnich, near Exeter, Devonshire, England on January 3, (or 14), 1701-1702; never married--no issue; died on October 10, 1785-- presumed to be eighty-four years old; and buried at Exeter, Penn. (6) Joseph Boone, Sr., born April 5, 1704; died January 30, 1776. He married Elizabeth (Catherine)--who died January 31, 1778, in Exeter, Penn. Their children were: Joseph Boone, Jr., Thomas Boone, Ovid Boone, Abner Boone, Johab Boone, Anne Boone, Catherine Boone, Sarah Boone, Hannah Boone, and others. Editors note: Spraker in "Boone Family" says a Hugh Boone (son of Joseph Boone, Sr., see above), died in 1805 in Reading, Penn. (7) Benjamin Boone born July 16, 1706; died October 14, 1762; married Susanna--who died November 5, 1784, aged 76 years. Their children were: John Boone, Benjamin Boone, Jr., James Boone, Samuel Boone, and Dinah Boone. (8) James Boone born Bradnich, near Exeter, England on July 7, (or July 18), 1709. He married first Mary Faulke and their children were: Anne Boone, Mary Boone, Martha Boone, James Boone, John Boone, Judah Boone, Joshua Boone, Rachel Boone, and Moses Boone. His first wife, Mary Boone nee Faulke died February 20, 1756, aged 41 years. He married second, on October 20, 1757, Anne Griffith who was born on January 29, 1713. He died September 1, 1785 and was buried at Exeter, Penn. (9) Samuel Boone born in 1711--died August 6, 1765, aged 54 years and was buried at Exeter, Penn. He married Elizabeth--and their children were four in number among whom were: Sarah Boone, Samuel Boone. (Author's note: On October 11, 1901 the State Librarian, Harrisburg, Penn., stated that the following BOONES served in the Revolutionary war from Pennsylvania, i.e. John Boone, Hawkins Boone, Moses Boone, Ralph Boone, and Solomon Boone). All of the above nine children of GEORGE BOONE (III) and MARY MILTON BOONE nee MAUGRIDGE (see above) emigrated to America. Three of the children, namely, George Boone (IV), Sarah Boone, and SQUIRE BOONE migrated to America prior to the migration of their parents and the other children. CHAPTER II, "BOONE NOTES" will begin with the record of SQUIRE BOONE, just mentioned.

June 15, 1931

CHAPTER II

(Author's note: It might be advisable to record some of the genealogical data concerning the family and some of the descendants of a brother of SQUIRE BOONE (father of COL. DANIEL BOONE), namely, GEORGE BOONE (IV) before we record the family and descendants of the said SQUIRE BOONE. Our reason for doing so is that chronologically writing GEORGE BOONE IV was an older brother of SQUIRE BOONE and therefore should be recorded first and also this family would naturally be classified as kindred of COL. DANIEL BOONE through his father, SQUIRE BOONE. Reference is made to "BOONE FAMILY HISTORY" recently published in these columns for further details

concerning the descendants of GEORGE BOONE (IV) through his seventh child JOSIAH BOONE, SR., as in this note we are intending to record the data concerning the other nine children of GEORGE BOONE (IV) and DEBORAH BOONE nee Howell. The said GEORGE BOONE (IV) was born on July 13, 1690 in Bradnich, near Exeter, England and migrated with his sister, Sarah Boone, and his brother, SQUIRE BOONE, to America about 1712-1713. It has been stated that GEORGE BOONE (IV) was in Philadelphia, Penn. as early as 1712. He married DEBORAH HOWELL on July 27, 1913. (See "BOONE FAMILY HISTORY" Chapter I). Their children were: (The three children first named were born in Abington, Penna., and the remaining seven children were born in or near Exeter, enn., now known as Baumstown, Penn.)--1. Mary Boone born April 10, 1716. 2. George Boone (V) born July 3, 1717, never married and died in 1737 (one account says he died at Exter, Penn. in his 24th year which would place the date of his death about 1741). 3. Hannah Boone born September 20, 1718 who married _____ Hughes and had George Hughes and Jane Hughes. 4. Deborah Boone born February 18, 1720. 5. Dinah (Dianah) Boone born January 18, 1722, married _____ Cotes and had a son named Solomon Cotes, (it is also stated that "Dianah" had a son "Abner Williams" but whether this son's name was "Abner Williams Cotes" or "Abner Williams" is not known to the writer. If the name was "Abner Williams" it was very likely a son by a later marriage). 6. William Boone born November 18, 1724, married first Sarah _____ and had (a) Mordecai Boone; (b) Eilliam Boone; (c) George Boone; (d) Thomas Boone; (e) Jeremiah Boone. The said 6, William Boone married second Rebecca _____ and had (f) Hezekiah Boone; (g) Abigail Boone who married Adin Panecost (?); (h) Mary Boone. (Children of GEORGE BOONE IV and DEBORAH BOONE nee HOWELL, continued)--7. Josiah Boone, (later known as Senior) born March 6, 1726-1727 (See "BOONE FAMILY HISTORY" for further details concerning his family and descendants). 8. Jeremiah Boone born September 6, 1729, no family as he never married and died in 1787. 9. Abigail Boone born October 9, 1732. 10. Hezekiah Boone born May 22, 1734. (For further details regarding the family and descendants of GEORGE BOONE (IV) see family history mentioned above.

SQUIRE BOONE (GEORGE (III), GEORGE (II), GEORGE (I),) was a brother of GEORGE BOONE (IV), as above stated. He (SQUIRE BOONE) was born on November 25, 1696 in Bradnich, near Exeter, England. He migrated to America as above stated about 1712-1713 and married in Berks County, Penn., on July 23, 1720, SARAH MORGAN who was the daughter of EDWARD MORGAN. She was said to have been the aunt of the famous Revolutionary war hero, General Daniel Morgan who was the son of Edward Morgan. This last named Edward Morgan was said to have been the son of EDWARD MORGAN who was the father of SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN. After the marriage of SQUIRE BOONE and SARAH MORGAN they lived in Bucks County, Penn., where three or four of their children were born. Later they lived in or near what was then known as Exeter, Penn. (see reference to change of name of town as given above), where other children were born to them. SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN died in 1777 and was said to have been 77 years old. The children by this marriage were: 1. Sarah Boone born in 1724. 2. Israel Boone born in 1726. 3. Samuel Boone, born in 1728. 4. Jonathan Boone born in 1730. 5. Elizabeth Boone born in 1732. 6. DANIEL BOONE, (later known as COL. DANIEL BOONE), born October 22, 1734 (old calendar) or November 2, 1734 (new calendar). 7. Mary Boone born in 1736, (old calendar). 8. George Boone born in 1739. 9. Edward Boone born in 1740. 9. Squire Boone, Jr., born 1744. 10. Hannah Boone born in 1746. 11. Nathan Boone (date of birth unknown to author). (Typist's note: The sentence referring to Nathan Boone #11 is lined out in pencil in the newspaper article, and pencilled in the margin is a note "Nathan Boone was son of Col. Daniel Boone).

DANIEL BOONE, who was the sixth child of SQUIRE BOONE and SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN (all above mentioned), was born on a farm near Exeter, (now Baumstown), Berks County, Pennsylvania. The farm was located about halfway between the present village of Baumstown and the old "Exeter Meeting" (church) as it was about one and one-half miles to either of the two places. The "Exeter Meeting" (church) was only a few miles from the village of Stonersville, Penn. On an east side road about one-half mile from the "Baumstown to Stonersville, Penn.," highway stands a big stone house that was built on the original site of the large log house in which DANIEL BOONE

was born. The stone house is as large as the original log house and was built over a running spring of water. It is almost a mile and one-half northward from Baumstown, Penn. The parents of DANIEL BOONE were Quakers or members of The Society of Friends as evidenced by the fact that they were married at the "GWYNEDD MEETING HOUSE" on July 23, 1720, (date given abofe). One account says that they were married on September 23, 1720 and another account says July 13, 1720. There seems to be no argument about the year being 1720. The "Gwynedd Meeting" (church) was in the hamlet of North Wales in Gwynedd Township, Pennsylvania. There is now (1931) a village of North Wales in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and as said county borders Berks County on the Southeast it is presumed that the said village of North Wales was the place where the "Gwynedd Monthly Meetings" were held. SQUIRE BOONE'S father and family "lived prior to 1720 for a period of about two years in North Wales. Gwynedd Township, Penn., (now Montgomery Co., Penn.)" and the author is sure that this statement is added evidence as to the location of the "Gwynedd Meeting House" and will doubtless account to some extent for the meeting of and marriage by and between SQUIRE BOONE and SARAH MORGAN. Very probable that they "saw each other in church." SARAH MORGAN (see above) was of Welsh descent and was probably born about 1700. Some of the biographies of General Daniel Morgan, (said to be a nephew of SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN), state that he was the son of Edward Morgan and was born in 1736 in Hunterdon County, New Jersey which borders Bucks County, Penn. on the east. He died in 1802. As commander of "Morgan's Riflemen" or Rangers he won lasting renown during the Revolutionary War especially for the expert and deadly marksmanship of his "riflemen" at the seige and capture of the British Army under General Burgoyne at Saratoga, New York. (The author will write further concerning the life and services of General Daniel Morgan and concerning his residence named "Saratoga" located about three miles northwest of Boyce, Clarke County, Virginia, (formerly Frederick County, Va.) in a special article to be published later). Referring back to the family of SQUIRE BOONE we will state at on or about May 1, 1750 this family began the migration along "The Old Carolina Road" from Pennsylvania through Maryland and down the "Valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia" to the Yadkin River Settlements in North Carolina. The story of this migration will be written in Chapter III of "BOONE NOTES."

June 30, 1931

CHAPTER III

(Author's note: Errata in Chapter II, "Boone Notes," (June 15, 1931), were very negligible and were confined to errors made by the Author in "copy" sent to the linotyper. Still in the interest of genealogical accuracy we desire to correct same. These corrections are not to be considered as any reflection on the remarkable linotyping ability of Mr. Roy Holloway whose "verbatim" linotyping of difficult genealogical "copy" is well known in the profession. The errata follows: In the first paragraph in the 20th line "near Exeter, enn" should read "Exeter, Penn." In the second paragraph in the last two lines, (in the list of the children of SQUIRE BOONE), "9. Squire Boone, Jr." should be numbered "10"; "10. Hannah Boone" should be numbered "11"; "11. Nathan Boone" should be numbered "12." In the next to the last sentence in the closing paragraph of the chapter regarding the date of the migration of SQUIRE BOONE the expression "at on or about" should read "that on or about." The above proves beyond a doubt that the Author will have to read "copy" very carefully in future.

In our closing sentence in Chapter II of this series entitled, BOONE NOTES, we stated that we would write in Chapter III of the migration of SQUIRE BOONE and family from Pennsylvania to the Yadkin River settlements in North Carolina. Before beginning an account of this migration it might be fitting to record a few more details concerning the home in Pennsylvania of SQUIRE BOONE which was the birthplace of his famous son, COL. DANIEL BOONE. Historians have not agreed regarding either the location or the time of birth of DANIEL BOONE. The reasons therefore are easily explained. A few historians (?) write from hearsay, tradition and perhaps,

from sources that are not exactly authentic. This course of procedure very often is the cause of the expenditure of money and loss of valuable time in trying to prove or disapprove carelessly recorded statements. If all historians and would-be historians would adopt the policy and take the wholesome advice of COL. DAVY CROCKETT (who said "First be sure you are right and then go ahead") the histories of the future would be far more satisfactory. Of course no historian can prove or disapprove all of the events of which he writes but he can at least quote his best authority and where lack of evidence exists he can express a doubt as to the accuracy of records that he places upon the printed page. Regarding dates in the eighteenth century we must remember that the calendar was changed in that century and many dates were recorded as "old style" (or old calendar) also that many of said dates were recorded as "new style" (or new calendar). Many persons from lack of knowledge of the exact way in which to make the changes in dates figured it out their own way and got hopelessly mixed up as a result thereof. (A careful observer of the affairs of the present day will also note that in many instances there are persons who will attempt to accomplish work of various kinds with no better results than the result obtained by many persons in their endeavors to change the dates from the old calendar to the new. We will write more about the change of calendars later on and will now revert back to the home of SQUIRE BOONE in Penn.

The records of Berks County, Penn. show that SQUIRE BOONE bought more than a quarter section of land in 1730 from Ralph Asheton of the City of Philadelphia, Penn. SQUIRE BOONE later on April 11, 1750 sold this land to William Maugridge. On this farm, which is situated about TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES from the Schuylkill River at Birdsboro, Berks County, Penn., on October 22, 1734, was born DANIEL BOONE. To be more exact go from Birdsboro, Penn., in a northerly direction about one mile to Baumstown (formerly Exeter), Penn.; then continue about one mile northward on the "Baumstown to Stonerville, Penn." highway; then turn eastward on an east side road and continue for about one half mile until a large two story stone house is reached. This stone house stands on the same foundation formerly used for the large log house in which DANIEL BOONE was born. The location of this farm and house is about eight miles in a southeasterly direction from Reading, Penn. The present stone house or portions of it bear the date of 1779 or about 29 years after DANIEL BOONE left the place of his birth. It might be well to include in this Chapter III, BOONE NOTES, an account of the appearance of the stone house in the year of 1912. The following entry was made in a diary by ANDREW SHAABER and dated October 17, 1912. It is now on file in the records of the Historical Society of Berks County, Penn. The entry follows:

"Visited the birthplace of DANIEL BOONE in Exeter Township one and one half miles from Baumstown. Moses Boone, aged 80 years, says he was at the place with his father when a boy and was told that the original house in which DANIEL was born was a good sized log building that stood over the spring on the same foundation walls on which now stands the stone house with date 1779. While the log house was yet in use the stone extension to the right was built. The date stone which was in this stone extension was either taken out or was plastered over so I was not able to get the date of erection. The log house after standing many years began to decay and grew weak. The arch over the spring was broken by heavy timbers falling upon it, perhaps, when the house was being taken down in 1778 or perhaps before that time. In 1779 the log house was replaced by the stone extension to the left and with date 1779. The foundation walls of the log house were not removed. The walls were sound, as they were to this day, and the 1779 end of the house stands on the cellar walls that the old log house stood upon." (End of entry in the diary of ANDREW SHAABER, October 17, 1912).

In the year of 1720 Berks County, Penn., was then a part of Philadelphia County, Penn., and in the records of the marriage of SQUIRE BOONE and SARAH MORGAN on September 23, 1720 the father of SQUIRE BOONE is given as GEORGE BOONE, yeoman, of Philadelphia County, Penn. SQUIRE BOONE and SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN after their marriage settled near the Delaware River in Bucks County, Penn. where at least three of their children were born. In the year of 1730 they returned to Berks County,

Penn., and bought a farm as above stated in this Chapter. The records of the "Exeter Monthly Meeting" show that "DANIEL, son of SQUIRE and SARAH BOONE was born 8 mo. 22, 1734 (old calendar October 22, 1734) or new calendar November 2, 1734). In the year of 1751 or about 17 years (more or less) after DANIEL BOONE was born the CALENDAR WAS CHANGED making January the first month of the year instead of being March as it had been for centuries. Therefore ALL DATES PRIOR TO 1751 WERE FIXED DATES AS THEY ARE TODAY. The Quakers records in 1734 began the year with the month of March as being the first month therefore the month of OCTOBER would be the eighth month and the records of the birth of DANIEL BOONE made about 17 years prior to the changing of the calendar that made January the first month of year plainly state that he was born on the 22nd day of what was then the eighth month of the year or October 22, 1734 ("8 mo. 22, 1734"). So why argue about the matter and say if he was born on the 8 mo. 22, 1734 that it must be August instead of October. If the records were made in 1931 why August would be the 8th month but as they were made in 1734 then October was the 8th month it will not require much reasoning to realize that the date was October 22, 1734.

In further corroboration of the correction of the date of October 22, 1734 being the date of the birth of DANIEL BOONE we will state that Mr. Jesse P. Crump, (a descendant of the Boone family), had a photographic reproduction made of a leaf from the bible in the family of COL. DANIEL BOONE giving the dates of birth of members of the BOONE family. From this reproduction the following entries can be read: "BIRTHS--DANIEL BOONE October 22d, 1734; Rebeccah his wife, January 9th, 1739; James Boone, May 30, 1757; Israel Boone, January 25th, 1759; Susannah Boone, November 3d, 1760; and Jemima Boone, October 4, 1762. A fac-simile of a part of this photographic page showing the names and dates of births of DANIEL BOONE, his wife, and their oldest son, James Boone, has been made into a "cut" and was printed in the TWENTY-FOURTH INSTALLMENT (or the issue published on May 15, 1931) of the Genealogical Department of The Mutual Aid Genealogical Society in which this series entitled "BOONE NOTES" is now (1931) being published. With the records as given by the Quaker Church in the "Exeter Monthly Meeting" and the entry in the family bible we feel very sure that the exact date of the birth of the famous hunter, trapper, Indian fighter, and true patriot, COL. DANIEL BOONE, has now been established. Chapter IV of this series, will continue the histories of SQUIRE BOONE and his famous son.

July 15, 1931

CHAPTER IV

One of the fascinating recompenses of genealogical research is the fact that you are always learning something new regarding the ancestral lines that you are tracing. Although sometimes the additional and newly acquired information has a tendency to disarrange that which has been previously written or published but in the interest of genealogical accuracy we believe that the later information should be promulgated as soon as possible therefore we are going to inform you about some corrections and additions to the data as published in Chapter II, "BOONE NOTES." This data was given to us by a correspondent who called our attention to a typographical error in Chapter II. And now while we are on the subject of typographical errors, we are going to inform you that we are highly pleased with the typographical accuracy of CHAPTER III, "BOONE NOTES" as published in the issue of June 30, 1931 of this Genealogical Department. We have just read same with the aid of toric lenses, "microscope," etc. (We could not find our flash light), in search of typographical errors and to the best of our knowledge and belief no dates or sentences were incorrectly linotyped. Which is in our opinion an excellent example of good workmanship in linotyping and proof-reading. We did find the word "then" used when the word "when" should have been used by reference to our retained "copy" revealed the word "then" so our only comment is that it was not a typographical error. But now we had better refer back to the original subject of a correction and newly acquired information regarding some of the data as published in Chapter II of this series.

The correction was regarding the date of the marriage of GEORGE BOONE (IV) who was an older brother of SQUIRE BOONE (father of COL. DANIEL BOONE). The date of the marriage of GEORGE BOONE (IV) and DEBORAH HOWELL was published as being exactly 200 years after the event occurred. See seventeenth line in the first paragraph in said Chapter II. The date of "July 27, 1913" should read July 27, 1713. The later information submitted to us by our correspondent was regarding three of the children of GEORGE BOONE (IV) and DEBORAH BOONE nee HOWELL as is as follows: 1st (See number (5) in the list of their children). (5) Dinah (Dianah) Boone, who was born on January 18, 1722, married first _____ Coates and married second _____ Williams. 2nd. (See number (6) in the list of their children). (6) William Boone, (who was a first cousin of COL. DANIEL BOONE), was married only once and his eight children were by his first and only wife, namely, Sarah Lincoln. The said (6) William Boone was born on November 18, 1724 and married Sarah Lincoln in 1748. Their children were: (a) Mordecai Boone, (b) Eilliam Boone; (c) George Boone, (d) Thomas Boone; (e) Jeremiah Boone; (f) Hezekiah Boone; (g) Abigail Boone; (h) Mary Boone. (In Chapter II, "BOONE NOTES" the three children last named were given as being the children of a second wife named Rebecca _____. This was an error. (6) William Boone had a brother, Jeremiah Boone who had a wife named Rebecca. The said (6) William Boone died about 1771, as his Will in Frederick Co., Maryland is of said date. His wife, Sarah Boone nee Lincoln, died in 1810. 3d. (See number (8) in the list of their children). (8) Jeremiah Boone (born September 6, 1729-- died in 1787) married Rebecca _____ and had no children. (In Chapter II "BOONE NOTES" it was erroneously stated that he had "No family as he never married." This should have been given as "no children).

In preceeding chapters of this series we have written concerning some of the ancestors and many of the relatives of COL. DANIEL BOONE also of the date and place of his birth. Now we will give a few facts regarding his father and mother, SQUIRE BOONE and SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN. SQUIRE BOONE, (like his father, GEORGE BOONE III), was a weaver by trade although he supplemented that occupation by farming. Doubtless he learned his trade in his native town of Bradnich (near Exeter) England where his father was a weaver and very likely many of his relatives were weavers by trade. On his farm in Berks County, Penn., (where his son DANIEL was born), he had five or six weaving looms on which he made cloth for the use of his family and for sale to merchants, etc. This work in addition to his farming kept him busy. Naturally he was assisted by his wife and children as in those days children were taught to do useful things that made them self-reliant and respected men and women when they grew to manhood and womanhood and in most cases they would become a comfort and solace to their parents in their declining years. His son, DANIEL, became very expert with a rifle while very young and from the time he possessed his first rifle, (a gift from his father, SQUIRE BOONE), when he was 12 years old he spent the most of his spare time in the woods hunting the wild game that abounded in those days. It is said that he kept the family supplied with the most of the wild meat used by them. DANIEL BOONE would also assist his mother, SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN, in milking the cows and doing other homely duties that in those days was not considered beneath "the dignity of the younger generation." The younger pioneer would help his mother and sisters in making cheese and butter which goes to prove that the truly great are not afraid of honest work. SQUIRE BOONE was a very young man when he migrated from England to Pennsylvania and married soon after his arrival. A description of SQUIRE BOONE handed down in the family states that he was a strong wiry man, rather small in statute, of ruddy complexion, with red hair and grey eyes. The same authority says that his wife, SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN, (mother of COL. DANIEL BOONE) was tall, robust, black haired, and had black eyes "with the Welsh snap in them." SQUIRE BOONE, as has been previously stated, sold his farm in Berks County, Penn., (which had been the birthplace of his son DANIEL). The sale was made on April 11, 1750 and on or about May 1, 1750 SQUIRE BOONE and his family began the journey over "The Old Carolina Road" which began at York, Penn. and continued through Maryland, then along the "Shenandoah Valley of Virginia" thence across Southwest Virginia and finally the road ended at the "Yadkin River settlements" in North Carolina. They

They stopped for over two years on Linville Creek in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia.

It might be pertinent to write something concerning the region in which SQUIRE BOONE and family remained for over two years in the Shenandoah River Valley in Virginia. The earliest settlement in this valley was in the section now known as the upper Shenandoah Valley and was made in 1726 by a colony of German and Swiss, or German-Swiss, who were Quaker or Mennonite in their religious beliefs. This settlement was known as the Massanutten settlement and was located in what is now Page Co., Va. The second permanent settlement in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia was made about six years later or 1732 by JOIST HITE who came into the lower valley of the Shenandoah River with 16 families from York, Penn. JOIST HITE settled just south of what is now Kernstown, Frederick County, Va., and there can be seen today (1931) the ruins of what is said to be the oldest stone structure in the lower valley. These ruins were once used by JOIST HITE as a dwelling and as a fort against Indian attacks. Within a stone throw of these ruins is "Springdale" an old colonial mansion built in 1753, by COL. JOHN HITE, (son of the pioneer, JOIST HITE). This house in the early days was the finest house in the Shenandoah Valley. This house was located on a part of the first land grant from King George II of England to JOIST HITE, Robert Green, Robert W. Kay, and William Duff. The Lincoln family from whom President Abraham Lincoln was descended formerly lived on land that was originally included within the boundaries of said land grant. There were two or more marriages between the BOONE and LINCOLN families. It was eighteen years after the original settlement of JOIST HITE that SQUIRE BOONE and family came to this section of Virginia and tarried on Linville Creek, in what is now Rockingham County, Va. It might be well to bear in mind this section of Virginia for not only during the time of the short sojourn of SQUIRE BOONE but in later years many sions of the BOONE clan traversed this region and also resided therein. The pioneer spirit for a new home in a strange land urged SQUIRE BOONE and family about the year of 1752 to continue their journey onward to the Yadkin River in North Carolina.

July 31, 1931

CHAPTER V

SQUIRE BOONE and family arrived at Alleman's Ford, (now called Boone's Ford), Holmes Fork of the Yadkin River in North Carolina in the year of 1752. It might be well to quote here a couple of paragraphs from the historian, THWAITES, regarding this period in the lives of SQUIRE BOONE and his son, DANIEL BOONE. The quotation follows:

"On that beautiful May day in 1750 little did SQUIRE BOONE think as he journeyed across Penn., down the valley via Frederick, Maryland to the Potomac River, (where he made a "jog" through the mountains up the river to above Harper's Ferry where he crossed at a shallow place), then journeyed on to the vicinity of Capt. Joist Hite's farm, that he had the "HERO OF THE FOREST" in his caravan.

"Here he remained in this locality for about two years before going further up the valley and to North Carolina." (He had traveled about 200 miles and by air it would have been about 150 miles). "SQUIRE BOONE was leaving behind him the old Quaker home where he had married SARAH MORGAN. His farm, to whose acres he from time to time had added, was attended to as well as was usual among the frontier men of his day, and at home the business of weaving was not neglected for he kept in frequent employment five or six looms making "home spun" cloths for his neighbors and the market. He had an excellent grazing range some five or six miles north of the homestead, and each season sent his stock thither, as was the custom at that time. MRS. BOONE and DANIEL accompanied the cows and from early spring until late in autumn lived in a rustic cabin far from any other human beings. Nearby was a cool spring where the mother kept her butter and cheese. While here her favorite boy watched the herd as led by the bellcarriers."

The above quotation will give an idea for what was left behind by SQUIRE BOONE

and family when they journeyed to the new settlements on the Yadkin River in North Carolina. One authority says he was accompanied on this journey by eleven children and another authority says that his children were "twelve in number." For the names of the children of SQUIRE BOONE and SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN see Chapter II, BOONE NOTES, published in the issue of June 15, 1931 in these columns. In this list the date of the birth of one of the children, namely Squire Boone, Junior, is given as 1744 and according to this date said child would have been about six years old at the time of the migration of SQUIRE BOONE and family to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. This does not quite agree with the account given by the historian, SPRAKER, who says that "Squire Boone, Jr., was born in Philadelphia (now Berks) Co., Penn. When four or five years old he was taken with his family to near Winchester, Virginia and a little later to North Carolina." The location of the sojourn of the family in Virginia is given by another authority as being "at or near Joint Hite's place" which was five miles south of what is now Winchester, Virginia. Practically all writers upon the subject agree that the family remained on or near Linville Creek in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia, for some time prior to the migration to North Carolina.

SQUIRE BOONE and family were in search of a new home. They were in the Shenandoah Valley for a period of about two years and there are good reasons to presume that they made their first settlement in what is now Frederick County, Virginia near Winchester and Kernstown in said county. This would place them "at or near the home of JOIST HITE." Later they migrated onward towards North Carolina and settled for a time on Linville Creek in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia for a historical sketch of said county states that "The Boones came down the valley on their way to the Yadkin country when DANIEL was a lad, and tarried on Linville Creek more than a year. The exact time spent in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia will very likely never be known or whether it was spent at two or more locations but the fact remains that SQUIRE BOONE sold his land in Berks County, Penn., on April 11, 1750 and arrived in North Carolina in 1752. He bought land in 1756-1757. It must be remembered that the original counties in North Carolina, (as in other states), have been divided to form other counties and in some instances when newer counties were later formed a single piece of land has been under the jurisdiction of three separate counties. Naturally the land remained in its original location. Therefore the expressions regarding SQUIRE BOONE settling in Davidson County, N. C.; being a Justice of the Peace in Rowan County, N. C.; being buried in Davie County, N. C., may not indicate that he frequently changed his residence as the said three counties all border each other and their combined areas form almost a perfectly square section of country. The Author regrets that he has not available the dates of the formation of said counties as further data on the subject might throw further light on the early sojourn of the BOONE family in the Yadkin Country of North Carolina. It is known that SQUIRE BOONE was a farmer on the land bought after 1752 and that also he combined with this occupation the trades of weaving and blacksmithing. Later he was a Justice of the Peace of Rowan County, N. C., and in this capacity he married his son, DANIEL BOONE, to REBECCA BRYAN, (daughter of JOSEPH BRYAN), after his son's return from Braddock's Defeat in the French and Indian War. SQUIRE BOONE lived about thirteen years in the Yadkin County as he died January 16 or 26th, 1765 and was buried in Jeppa (Joppa) Cemetery near Mocksville, Davie County, N. C. His wife survived him and died, (as previously stated), in 1777 aged about 77 years. Both of their lives had been useful and full of hard, honest toil that materially assisted in the upbuilding of the communities in which they at different times resided. Hannah and Nathan Boone were their youngest children. Another child of SQUIRE BOONE and SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN also married into the BRYAN family as Mary Boone married William Bryan--J. D. Bryan, (a great-grand nephew of DANIEL BOONE), says in the "Kentucky Register" that SQUIRE BOONE died in 1765.

Shortly after the settlement of this BOONE family in the Yadkin Country the French and Indian War began in 1754 and along the western frontier from the Georgia settlements to the Canadian border the war whoop of the Indian was often heard.

Soon after the beginning of the border warfare Capt. Edward B. Dobbs organized a company of about 100 North Carolinians and with Capt. Hugh Waddell marched to join their forces with the British regulars and Colonial troops under command of the British general Braddock. With this detachment while in the twenty-first year of his age went DANIEL BOONE in the capacity of teamster (wagoner) and blacksmith. This was in 1755 and prior to this time young DANIEL BOONE had assisted his father SQUIRE BOONE, by working on the farm and helping in the blacksmith shop. Like all frontiersmen his education had been limited and consisted of the schooling that could be obtained locally. The detachment of North Carolinians under Captains Dobbs and Waddell of which he was a member after a trying march over primitive roads joined the British and Colonial troops and marched onward towards the merciless slaughter of General Braddock's army by the Indians and a few French Colonial troops in the heavy forests and mountain defiles in Pennsylvania in the battle known as Braddock's Defeat.

August 15, 1931

CHAPTER VI

(Author's note: The errata in CHAPTER IV, "BOONE NOTES," published the issue of July 15, 1931 was very negligible and consisted of the insertion of the word "as" in the 29th line in the first paragraph when no additional word was needed and in the 23d. line in the second paragraph DANIEL BOONE was referred to as the "younger" pioneer when the expression should have been the "young" pioneer. In CHAPTER V, "BOONE NOTES" published in the issue of July 31, 1931, in the first line in the fourth paragraph the word "for" used when the word "of" should have been printed and in the 30th and 31st lines in the fifth paragraph the expression "In the Yadkin County" should read "In the Yadkin Country." No other typographical errors were noted by the author).

DANIEL BOONE was, (as previously stated in Chapter V), a member of Gen. Edward Braddock's expedition of British regulars and Colonial troops against the French and Indians in the battle known as "Braddock's Defeat." The combined army of British and Colonial soldiers in the spring of 1755 began the march to capture Fort Duquesne which was located at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers where the city of Pittsburgh, Penn., now stands. General Braddock had been a very successful soldier on the battlefields in Europe but he was not familiar with Indian warfare. His bravery cannot be doubted as he fought hard if not wisely. Military tactics used in Europe utterly failed in the American forests. His army became easy prey for the French and Indians in one of the most severe massacres in our colonial history. The route of General Braddock's army was up the valley of the Potomac River and then across the wilderness to Fort Duquesne. Fort Cumberland in western Maryland was reached in May, 1755, after a trying march of twenty-seven days. From there it was about one hundred and thirty miles through the virgin forests to the French fort. The journey was painfully difficult and slow on account of road construction through the forests and over the mountains, streams and morasses. Trees were cut down, bridges were built, and corduroy roads of logs were constructed over swampy land for the passage of the troops and baggage wagons. General Braddock was very confident and headstrong. He took almost no advantage of any of the natural waterways enroute. It has been said that the average progress of his army was only a little over three miles per day. On July 9, 1755, this army arrived about nine miles from Fort Duquesne. This spot is still known as Braddock's Field. The course of the army led through a ravine and here they were ambushed by the French and Indians. The British troops were marching in military formation with strict orders not to break ranks. The French and Indians, (who were hidden behind rocks, trees, and other natural fortifications), fired a deadly fire of bullets into the marching troops. The attacking force was so well hidden that General Braddock's troops could find but few targets to fire upon and finally they broke ranks and ran. The French and Indians pursued

the fleeing army killing, wounding, and capturing large numbers of the demoralized army.

GEORGE WASHINGTON with the Virginia Colonial troops did much to prevent the complete destruction of General Braddock's army. Two horses were shot under him and his coat was pierced by four bullets. Gen. Braddock displayed a reckless, headstrong bravery in rallying his troops and five horses were shot under him. He was badly wounded and died from the effects of his wounds two days later. Part of the army escaped and among them was DANIEL BOONE. The dead in this battle were more fortunate than their wounded and captured comrades as they could not hear the agonizing screams and dying cries of their tortured and roasting comrades. In the forests of Pennsylvania there was enacted one of the most barbaric and fiendish massacres that has been recorded on the pages of history. The night was illuminated by the slowly burning human torches and made hideous by the tortured screams of Anglo-Saxons as they suffered under the knives and by the flames applied by fiends in human shape. Slowly death came as a relief to the majority of the victims. Some were reserved for future tortures. Few indeed were the number of individuals from among the wounded and captured that eventually lived to tell the story of the fiendish and inhuman practices that were perpetrated in the horrors incident to the battle known as "Braddock's Defeat." Their story did much to instill in the minds of the Colonists and the people of England the idea and belief that the only good Indian was a dead Indian. Scenes like this and accounts related by eye-witnesses did much to harden the hearts and fix the determination of the frontiersmen in their dealing with the Indians. The echoes of the screams of the dying victims died in the silence of the forests but the memory of said screams lived in the minds of many of the hardy pioneers who battled the Indians in the valleys and forests of "Old Kentucky" in later years and among said pioneers was DANIEL BOONE.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT was fought in July, 1755, and before the formal declaration of war between England and France in the war known as the French and Indian War or commonly among the Colonists as the "Old French War" Troops from Virginia, North Carolina, and a company from South Carolina marched bravely in the forests with Gen. Braddock and endured with their comrades from the British Isles (regulars) the hazards of this campaign. Braddock's campaign ended in failure, and (as previously stated), in his death which might have been averted had he deigned to listen to advice from those who were versed in Indian warfare. War was not officially declared between England and France until May 18, 1756. In July, 1755, the survivors of Braddock's army fell back to the safety of the settled portion of the Colonies and many went to their homes. DANIEL BOONE returned to the Yadkin country. Schooled in the trials and tribulations of the bivouac, the march, and battle he returned to the peaceful pursuits of farm life on his father's farm in North Carolina. On August 14, 1756, DANIEL BOONE married REBECCA BRYAN who was born January 9, 1739, near the present site of Winchester (now Frederick Co.), Virginia. She was the daughter of MORGAN BRYAN and MARTHA BRYAN nee STRODE. We will quote in the next paragraph from an article by J. D. Bryan, (a great grand-nephew of DANIEL BOONE), in the "Kentucky Register" regarding the said father-in-law and mother-in-law of DANIEL BOONE. The quotation follows:

"MORGAN BRYAN (1671-1763): -- MORGAN BRYAN left his parents in Ireland and came to America locating in Chester County, Pennsylvania. In 1719 he married MARTHA STRODE. They continued to live in Chester Co., Penn. until four or five of their oldest children were born. About 1728 or 1730 MORGAN BRYAN, Alexander Russ (Ross?), and other friends (Quakers) obtained a grant of 100,000 acres of land on the Potomac and Opequan Rivers in the Colony of Virginia. He moved to this land and settled near the present site of Winchester about 1730. Here his other children were born. His children were: Joseph, Samuel, James, Morgan (Jr.), John, Elinor, Mary, William, Sarah, and REBECCA. His wife died 1747 and was buried at their home. After her death he sold his interests in Virginia. Fall of 1749 moved to North Carolina and settled at the Forks of the Yadkin River. SQUIRE BOONE settled near him. Here DANIEL BOONE and REBECCA became acquainted and married in 1755--J. D. Bryan." (End of quotation).

It will be noted that the date of the marriage of DANIEL BOONE and REBECCA BRYAN is given by J. D. Bryan as being in the year of 1755 and other authorities give the date previously mentioned in this chapter i. e. August 14, 1756. We think that the later date is correct. Further events and adventures in the life of DANIEL BOONE will be given in CHAPTER VII, "BOONE NOTES" in the next installment of this Genealogical Department.

August 31, 1931

CHAPTER VII

(Author's note: The errata in CHAPTER VI, "BOONE NOTES" published in this issue of August 15, 1931, consisted of one typographical error and, therefore, is scarcely worth mentioning except that it gives the Author the opportunity to commend the excellent linotyping and proof-reading of operators in the press room. The typographical work in said chapter was truly remarkable. The one error that we noted was in the 18th line in the third paragraph and consisted of the addition of a superfluous "l" in the word "instil" but in this day and age the current news of the day frequently refers to a "still," more stills, and rumors of stills, therefore (in our opinion) it would be almost a superhuman feat if a linotype operator should "type" the word "instil" with only one "l." Still the letter "l" twice is still too many letters for the word "instil." Trusting that you will pardon the digression we will now take up the story of DANIEL BOONE which in this chapter will concern events after his marriage to REBECCA BRYAN).

DANIEL BOONE has been described as a man five feet and eight to ten inches in height; broad chest and shoulders; hair moderately black; blue eyes that were arched with yellowish eye brows; thin lips; wide mouth; and nose bordering on the Roman order. His wife, REBECCA BOONE nee BRYAN, (according to a description published many years ago), had jet black eyes and hair; complexion bordering on the brunette type; and was larger in stature than the averaged sized woman. She was kind and considerate of others in her daily life. She was also noted for her pleasing conversation and deportment. They were both born and bred on the frontiers of the Colonies therefore were typical representatives of the time and locale. Both were of Quaker ancestry and doubtless their lives were influenced a great deal by their early teachings. The frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina were the habitat of the youthful DANIEL BOONE and the frontiers of Virginia and North Carolina were the youthful environment of REBECCA BRYAN who later became REBECCA BOONE. In their youth neither of them realized the important part they were destined to take in extending the frontier into the wilderness of Kentucky. Often small circumstances influences the whole course of a life and location with its attendant environment exerts great influence in the formation of character. Lives are changed for good or ill by certain events or conditions existing. For instance during the migration of DANIEL BOONE'S father (SQUIRE BOONE) and family from Pennsylvania to the frontier of North Carolina the journey took them through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia where they remained for about two years and it is our opinion that the uncertainty of certain land titles in that region at that time may have been an important factor in the life of DANIEL BOONE. Regarding early land titles in the Shenandoah Valley we will say that the land where SQUIRE BOONE and family spent most of their time while in Virginia was located within the tract of 140,000 acres granted in 1734 by King George II, of England, for colonization purposes, to JOIST HITE and others. The title to a large part of this land was contested by Lord Fairfax and after fifty years (more or less) of litigation in the courts the title was finally established in favor of the heirs of JOIST HITE. This decision was after the Revolutionary war. John Marshall, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States, was one of the attorneys in this land suit. The homestead of George Bowman who was a pioneer in this region was located on a part of the above-mentioned grant of land. It was in the year of 1750 and afterwards that SQUIRE BOONE and family sojourned on a part of this grant of land. It is our opinion that

SQUIRE BOONE would have remained in the beautiful Valley of the Shenandoah had he been sure that the titles to land would have been valid. The fear of litigation over who was really the rightful owners of portions of land in the Valley owing to the conflicting claims of ownership of JOIST HITE and Lord Fairfax caused many settlers to sell their lands and many prospective settlers to migrate to other sections of the frontier where the titles to land were not so uncertain. MORGAN BRYAN (father-in-law of DANIEL BOONE) who was living in the Valley of the Shenandoah (near what is now Winchester, Va.) and after the year of 1747 sold his interests in Virginia. He migrated in 1749 to the Forks of the Yadkin River in North Carolina. Had the titles of the lands of JOIST HITE been beyond dispute as to their validity the father of DANIEL BOONE might have spent the remainder of his life in Virginia. North Carolina might have been deprived of the renown of her adopted son, DANIEL BOONE, as he might have lived and died a Virginian and Kentucky might have had another bold pioneer for the guiding spirit of the days of her early settlement. Again we say certain events and conditions change the course of lives. After all is said and done we are all creatures of circumstance no matter how much we may orate to the contrary.

CAPTAIN JOIST HITE, (on whose lands DANIEL BOONE lived while a boy in Virginia), was one of the most forceful and energetic leaders of his day and time in the colonization of the Valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia. His history (which will be published later in the Genealogical Department) is interwoven with the histories of several of the Colonies i. e. New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. His first name has been written in many ways as for instance, JOIST, JOST, OR YOST HITE. He married ANNA MARIA du BOIS in Germany and their first child, Mary Hite, who married George Bowman, was born in Germany. Their second child, Elizabeth Hite, who married Paul Froman of New Jersey, was baptized in Kingston, New York, November 4, 1711. After a few years residence in the Colony of New York he turned his attention to the Colony of Pennsylvania and sailed his own vessel up the Delaware and "Skulkill" (Schuylkill) Rivers to Germantown, Penn., in 1716. Doubtless he is entitled to the name of captain as he navigated his own vessel. Later on he sailed further up the Schuylkill River and located at Perkiomen Creek where he and his family had their residence until they migrated to Virginia. Almost beyond a doubt the families of JOIST HITE and GEORGE BOONE III (grandfather of DANIEL BOONE) were acquainted as Germantown and Philadelphia were small towns at that time and the distance between the two towns were only a few miles. GEORGE BOONE III arrived in Philadelphia in 1717. Three of his children, namely George Boone IV, SQUIRE BOONE, and Sarah Boone had previously emigrated from England to America about 1712-1713. He also passed through the village of Germantown on his way to visit his son, George Boone IV, who was teaching school in Abington, Penn., which was located a little west of north of said village. We do not think that GEORGE BOONE III and family could have passed through Germantown, Penn. without meeting JOIST HITE and family because at that time there were few settlers in this locality and it was the custom then (1717) to meet all new arrivals and get the news from "back home" (England, Europe, or other Colonies in America according to where the said "new arrivals" had formerly resided). As GEORGE BOONE III and family visited for two or three months with his son, George Boone IV, in Abington, Penn. (which was not a great distance from Germantown, Penn.), they doubtless often visited or stopped in the last named town while on their way to and from Philadelphia, Penn. As George Boone IV was of some note in this locality as he was a school teacher the chances are that he might have been instrumental in causing the families of JOIST HITE and GEORGE BOONE III (grandfather of DANIEL BOONE) to become acquainted. Doubtless SQUIRE BOONE (father of DANIEL BOONE) also met JOIST HITE and this acquaintance (if any) formed in Pennsylvania might have influenced the said SQUIRE BOONE to locate for a time at least (many years later) or the lands of the said JOIST HITE in Virginia. In a new country the interest regarding new arrivals is very keen as the newly arrived may perchance be a relative, an old friend, or a former acquaintance. There was always the possibility that he would bring news of interest even if he should be a stranger. GEORGE BOONE III remained

for two or three months at Abington, Penn., visiting and making new acquaintances before he with the remaining members of his family located about ten miles in a northwesternly direction from said town at North Wales, (now in Montgomery Co.) Penn. (The road from Philadelphia, Penn., via Germantown and Abington to North Wales, Penn., was at that time one of the principal roads of the Colony of Pennsylvania). He lived at North Wales, Penn. until about the year of 1720 when he removed with his family to Oley, Penn., about twelve miles in an easterly direction from what is now (1931) Reading, Berks Co., Penn. He supplemented the occupations of farming and weaving with the trade of tanning skins as the old vats where he used tan bark (white oak) can be seen on one of his old homesteads.

MORGAN BRYAN, (Father-in-Law of DANIEL BOONE), left the Valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia in 1749 for the Forks of the Yadkin River in North Carolina and after his migration SQUIRE BOONE and family in 1750 arrived in the Shenandoah Valley. About two years later SQUIRE BOONE and family also migrated to the Forks of the Yadkin River and settler near MORGAN BRYAN. It is presumed that the uncertainty of the land titles of JOIST HITE was the cause of the migration of both families. DANIEL BOONE and REBECCA BRYAN were neighbors in North Carolina and married (as previously stated) on August 14, 1756. Their children were: 1. James Boone born 1757; 2. Israel Boone born 1759; 3. Susannah Boone born 1760; 4. Jemima Boone born 1762; 5. Levina Boone born 1766; 6. Rebecca Boone born 1768; 7. Daniel Morgan Boone born 1769; 8. Jesse Bryan Boone born 1773; 9. William Boone born 1776; 10. Nathan Boone born 1781. (One account gives the name of another child, namely, Enoch Boone, borne in Kentucky in 1777 and died in 1862). For the continuation of "BOONE NOTES" see the next installment of the Genealogical Department.

September 15, 1931

CHAPTER VIII

DANIEL BOONE was very proficient from his early youth in the use of fire-arms. He received his first rifle, (a gift from his father), when he was twelve years old. He was a noted hunter in his youthful days and as the years passed his fame with the rifle increased. All the time that he could spare from home duties was spent in the woods in quest of wild game. His hunting trips into the wilderness finally became very frequent and often of long duration. These hunting expeditions often took him into the wild mountain regions and sheltered valleys in North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and later into the primeval wilderness of Kentucky. His first hunting trips after his arrival in North Carolina were in the near vicinity of the home of his father, (SQUIRE BOONE) in Rowan County, North Carolina. This vicinity later became known as Boone Township, Rowan County, North Carolina. Afterwards this township when Rowan County was subdivided became Boone Township, Davidson County, North Carolina. This statement qualifies to some extent the sentence given in CHAPTER V, "BOONE NOTES," in the issue of July 31, 1931. This sentence had reference to the residence of SQUIRE BOONE and was in the fifth paragraph, (see the seventeenth to twenty-second lines inclusive), and was as follows: "Therefore the expressions regarding SQUIRE BOONE settling in Davidson County, N. C.; being a Justice of the Peace in Rowan County, N. C.; being buried in Davie County, N. C., may not indicate that he frequently changed his residence as the said three counties all border each other and their combined areas form almost a perfectly square section of country." The later information given regarding the division of Rowan County, N. C., indicate that the original settlement was in Rowan County and that later when Davidson County was formed the farm of SQUIRE BOONE was within the limits of the newer county.

THE YADKIN RIVER VALLEY was still frontier and subject to Indian raids when the BRYAN and BOONE families settled at the Forks of the Yadkin River. The French and Indian War did much to imperil the northern and western frontiers of the Colonies. DANIEL BOONE had been with the North Carolina troops at Braddock's Defeat on Turtle Creek in Pennsylvania in July, 1755, and was destined to see many

campaigns against Indians. Doubtless the remarkable leadership of General George Washington, in rallying the demoralized army of General Edward Braddock, and thereby protecting the rear and flanks of the retreating army, had made a great impression upon the young frontiersman as he (DANIEL BOONE) was noted for his wonderful skill in Indian warfare. Fear of Indian raids was ever present during the early married life of DANIEL BOONE and REBECCA BOONE nee BRYAN. As we have previously stated they had been married by SQUIRE BOONE on August 14, 1756. SQUIRE BOONE at that time was a Justice of the Peace of Rowan County, North Carolina. The newly married couple lived in the Valley of the Yadkin River for several years. In the year of 1759 the Yadkin Valley was raided by Indians. About this time DANIEL BOONE with his sons, James Boone and Israel Boone, went to Culpeper County, Virginia, and were employed as teamsters in hauling tobacco, etc. to the Fredericksburg, Virginia, markets. In the year of 1760 DANIEL BOONE enlisted in a regiment commanded by Colonel Hugh Waddell for service against the Cherokee Indians. (It is presumed that Colonel Hugh Waddell was identical with the Captain Hugh Waddell who marched with the North Carolina troops under General Edward Braddock). This regiment (see above) was engaged in active service in the campaign against the Cherokees in 1760. Treaty of peace was made with the Indians on November 19, 1761.

THE "LONG HUNTERS" was the name applied at that time to the many bands of hunters who made long trips into the wilderness in pursuit of wild game and adventure. "LONG HUNTERS" from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina crossed the mountain ranges and hunted in the wilds of Tennessee and Kentucky. DANIEL BOONE hunted with a group of men assembled from the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. They hunted and trapped along the head waters of the Tennessee River. Prior to this time Cumberland Gap (near what is now Cumberland Gap, Tenn.) had been discovered on April 13, 1750 by Dr. Thomas Walker who named the gap for the Duke of Cumberland (son of George II of England). Southwest Virginia that lay north of North Carolina and Tennessee was a favorite hunting ground of the "Long Hunters" whose hunting trips extended over periods of time of from three to six months in duration. Penetrating the wilderness in search of big game a party of "Long Hunters," explored the head waters of the Holston River. One of the leaders in this party was DANIEL BOONE. In 1764 he was with another band of hunters on Rock Castle River which is a tributary of the Cumberland River in what is now the state of Kentucky. He made a report of this region to a group of land speculators. In the year of 1765 he explored south as far as what is now known as Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida. In 1767 he, (accompanied by a hunter named JOHN FINLEY and a few other "Long Hunters"), hunted along the Kentucky River in what is now Kentucky. They spent a season in this region. On this trip they traversed sections of Tennessee and Kentucky that abounded in picturesque scenery. The wild game was abundant; the soil in many places was very fertile; and the country was well supplied with water. After they returned from this hunting expedition a company was formed to continue the exploration of the Kentucky River region. Among this group of "Long Hunters" were: DANIEL BOONE, John Finley, John Stewart (DANIEL BOONE'S brother-in-law), Joseph Holden, James Mooney, and William Cooley. (They were settlers in the Yadkin River country). The first published authentic record of DANIEL BOONE at this time was in a brief sketch of the life of DANIEL BOONE from 1769 to 1783 written by JOHN FINLEY.

DANIEL BOONE and this party of "Long Hunters" just mentioned in the last paragraph began their exploration in December, 1769. The party divided into smaller parties of two or three men to a party. This was for the purpose of covering a greater amount of territory in exploring and also for the purpose of increasing their chances of securing big game. DANIEL BOONE and his brother-in-law, John Stewart were together and constituted one of the exploring parties. They were captured on December 22, 1769 by a band of Shawanee Indians and were compelled by the Indians to show the way to their camp where the supplies had been stored. The Indians plundered the camp of everything and then told DANIEL BOONE and James Stewart to leave the country. The main camp having been robbed of its supplies all the members of this expedition except DANIEL BOONE and James Stewart decided to

return home.

After the other members of the exploring and hunting party had left for their homes DANIEL BOONE and James Stewart, (who had both refused to leave the country after they had been ordered to do so by the Indians), started out in pursuit of the Indians in order to try to recover a part of their property. They succeeded in recovering four of the horses but they were both captured again about two days later. After being captives for seven days they made their escape and were fortunate in being able to take with them their guns and ammunition. They continued hunting and in January 1770 they were joined by Squire Boone, Jr., (who was a brother of DANIEL BOONE), and another hunter named Alexander Neely. They had left the settlement on the Yadkin River in North Carolina for the purpose of finding DANIEL BOONE and his associate. They brought with them supplies of powder and lead. The party now numbered four hunters and they would usually hunt in pairs. DANIEL BOONE and James Stewart were ordinarily together. The newer arrivals, i.e. Squire Boone, Jr. and Alexander Neely were companions almost every day. It was customary for both parties to meet each other at the temporary camp selected for the night. Occasionally during hunts the pair that were hunting together would become separated from each other and one night James Stewart failed to arrive at the appointed rendezvous.

September 30, 1931

CHAPTER IX

(Author's note: We regret that we omitted the chapter number from the last installment of "BOONE NOTES" published in the issue of September 15, 1931. The installment was CHAPTER VIII. We also regret that the name of a brother-in-law of DANIEL BOONE was given in said installment twice as John Stewart and four times as James Stewart when the same given name should have been used in every instance. Our last chapter closed with the statement regarding the failure of said Stewart to arrive one night at the appointed rendezvous. Now go on with the narrative).

DANIEL BOONE and the other members of the hunting party were alarmed at the non-appearance of Stewart and soon began a diligent search for him in the surrounding forests. Their long search was in vain and it was not until about five years afterwards that any clue to his disappearance was discovered. DANIEL BOONE after the passing of about five years was again hunting in this locality and found in a hollow tree a few human bones near which was a powder horn marked with Stewart's name.

ALEXANDER NEELY started home soon after the disappearance of Stewart mentioned in the above paragraph. This left DANIEL BOONE and his brother, Squire Boone, Junior, alone in the wilderness. On May 1, 1770 Squire Boone, Junior, left his brother and returned to the Yadkin settlement with the furs of animals they had secured. He returned to his brother, DANIEL BOONE, in July, 1770 and they continued their hunting and exploring. Squire Boone, Junior, again returned to the Yadkin settlement in October 1770 and near the end of the year again rejoined his brother in the forests. The wilderness was their home until March 1771 when they started back to North Carolina with their pelts. While on this journey they were captured and robbed of their possessions. Afterwards they were allowed to proceed on their way. DANIEL BOONE had been away on this hunting expedition for over a year as the expedition had been organized and began its hunting and exploring in the last month of the year of 1769. Shortly after DANIEL BOONE had left on this trip a son named Daniel Morgan Boone had been born on December 23, 1769. The famous pioneer and hunter during the remainder of the year of 1771 and during the year of 1772 remained on his farm in the Yadkin River Valley. He made short hunting trips on different occasions usually in the fall and winter months. Often he went alone but sometimes he was accompanied by other hunters. On one trip he went as far as French Lick on the Cumberland River and discovered a party of Frenchmen in camp there. He also went to the Watauga Valley in Tennessee and to localities that are

now within the limits of Jessamine County, Kentucky.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM RUSSELL was a pioneer in the valley of the Clinch River and in the spring and summer of 1773 began to prepare for a hunting and exploring expedition into the wilderness. Plains for making permanent settlements in the newly explored regions was often discussed by Captain William Russell, DANIEL BOONE, and other "Long Hunters." The newly discovered lands abounded in wild game; much of the land was very fertile; the timber supply seemed unlimited; and the waters were healthful therefore the prospect for new homes was very alluring. Captain William Russell was, like DANIEL BOONE, a typical pioneer. He was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia and became noted as a pioneer. Russell County, Virginia was named in his honor. The Clinch River flows through this county. One of the early forts in this county was known as Russell's Fort. Settlements were made, at and near these forts and as early as 1770 there were several communities in what is now known as Russell County, Virginia. These forts were connected with each other by primitive roads or trails and often the Indians, as well as the pioneers, passed and repassed upon these early beginnings of highways.

Usually the Indians were on raids on the rude homes of the settlers instead of hunting for game. What is now Russell County, Virginia is bordered on the south by what is now Washington County, Virginia and about 1770 EVAN SHELBY (later known as COL. EVAN SHELBY) purchased on moiety (973 acres) and erected Shelby's Fort. This was the beginning of what is now the cities of Bristol, Virginia and Bristol, Tennessee. Later thousands of emigrants passed through this fort on their way to what is now Tennessee and Kentucky. DANIEL BOONE had an account at Shelby store at the fort and often stopped there on his way to and from North Carolina and the Virginia settlements. Another fort in what is now Washington County, Virginia was known as BRYAN'S FORT and was located about six miles from what is now the city of Abingdon, Virginia. The frontier forts were the "safety zones" of the early settlers and the supply stations for the "Long Hunters." BRYAN is a name very prominent in the early settlement of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. One BRYAN party that penetrated the wilderness numbered forty men and no women. There were several Bryans in this party which accounts for said party being known as the "Bryan party." DANIEL BOONE and others took their families with them on the expedition organized in the year of 1773. The BOONE expedition left on September 25, 1773 and encountered no Indians until October 10, 1773 near Cumberland Gap which is located near the junction of the border limits of three states, i. e. Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The expedition was nearing Cumberland Gap and the cattle were being driven behind the caravan and guarded by several of the young men. The Indians made an attack on the cattle guard with the intention of killing or capturing the young men and stealing the cattle. In the fierce combat that took place six men were killed among whom were James Boone, the oldest child of DANIEL BOONE, and Henry Russell, son of Capt. William Russell. They were killed in Powell Valley and were later taken back to Russell's Fort. They were buried there in what is now Russell County, Virginia. Doubtless the death of his son influenced Captain William Russell in after life in his dealings with the Indians. He became General William Russell and at one time commanded the frontier forces in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

INDIAN WARFARE discouraged the expedition under DANIEL BOONE so much that after the fight in Powell Valley near Cumberland Gap (mentioned above) occurred that the majority of the families decided to return back to their homes. DANIEL BOONE and family did not return to their former home but located at Blackmore Fort on the Clinch River which was about forty miles from where the fight with the Indians took place. The narrative of the life of DANIEL BOONE can well be taken up here by using his own words as dictated by him to JOHN FILSON. This autobiography of DANIEL BOONE was published in 1784. We will now, in the following paragraphs, give extracts from said autobiography. BOONE says: "I remained with my family on Clinch until the 6th of June 1774, when I and one Michael Stoner were solicited by Governor Dunsmore of Virginia to go to the falls of the Ohio to conduct into the settlements a number of surveyors that had been sent thither by him some months

before. This country having about this time drawn the attention of many adventurers. We immediately complied with the Governor's request, conducted in the surveyors, completing our tour of EIGHT HUNDRED miles in SIXTY-TWO days." Soon after I returned home I was ordered to take the command of three garrisons during the campaign which Governor Dunsmore carried on against the Shawanee Indians. At the conclusion of which, the militia was discharged from each garrison and I, being relieved from my part, was solicited by a number of North Carolina gentlemen that were about purchasing lands lying on the south side of the Kentucky River from the Cherokee Indians to attend their treaty at Wataga (Watauga?) in March 1775 to negotiate with them and mention the boundaries of the purchase."

"This I accepted and, at the request of the same gentlemen, undertook to mark out a road in the best passage from the settlements through the wilderness to Kentucky. I soon began this work, having collected a number of enterprising men (41), well armed. We proceeded with all possible expedition until we come within fifteen miles of where Boonesborough now stands, and where we were fired upon by a party of Indians that killed two and wounded two of our number. This was on the 20th day of March, 1775. Three days after we were again fired upon and had two men killed and three wounded. Afterwards we proceeded on to the Kentucky River without opposition and on the first of April began to erect the fort. Boonesborough at a salt lick, about 60 yards from the river, on the south side. On the fourth day the Indians killed one of our men. We were busily employed in building this fort until the 14th day of June following, without any further opposition from the Indians; and having finished the work, I returned to my family on Clinch. In a short time I proceeded to remove my family from Clinch to this garrison, where we arrived safe without other difficulties than such as are common to this passage. My wife and daughter being the first white women that ever stood on the banks of the Kentucky River."

October 15, 1931

CHAPTER X

"Birthplace of Daniel Boone"

DANIEL BOONE was born on a farm in what is now Exeter Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. This farm is located about TWO AND ONE HALF MILES from the town of Birdsboro in the same county and state. Birdsboro is situated on the Schuylkill River which is sometimes called the "Skulkill." If you should happen to be in the town above mentioned and desired to visit the place where DANIEL BOONE was born all you have to do to attain your wish is to follow the directions given below. Your start on the journey is made by crossing the bridge over the Schuylkill River at Birdsboro, Penn. Then continue along the state highway in a northerly direction for about a mile until you arrive at Baumstown, Exeter Township, Penn. This town was formerly known as EXETER, PENN., in the days of the early settlements. In Baumstown, Penn., you will find another highway called the "Philadelphia to Reading Pike." On reaching this highway turn right on same for a short distance until you come to the "Baumstown to Stonersville Road" on your left. Turn into this road and continue in a northeasterly direction for about a half a mile and you will come to the De Turok farm which was once a part of the farm owned by SQUIRE BOONE who was DANIEL BOONE'S father. About another half mile further along the road you will come to a barn on your right with a farm house nearby both being on the De Turok farm just mentioned. A short distance past the barn you cross Spring Creek which runs in a generally north to south and southeasterly direction through the former lands of SQUIRE BOONE. Near the Spring Creek crossing you will come to a lane on your left into which you turn in order to go to the birthplace of the famous frontiersman, DANIEL BOONE. If you continued along the main road or highway you would reach a road that branches off to your left that would take you, if you turned into it, to Stonersville, Penn. But if you continued along the main

road not taking the Stonersville Road you would arrive at the old Quaker Meeting House known as "Exeter Meeting" and near which once lived GEORGE BOONE III and GEORGE BOONE IV, father and brother of SQUIRE BOONE. In the cemetery at this "Meeting House" are buried members of both the BOONE and Lincoln families. You can visit this cemetery and church later on and in a future installment of this series the Author will write to you about some of the earlier families buried there. Likewise about the many families named BOONE and Lincoln that resided in former years near there and in the vicinity to the southward in and near EXETER, PENN. (now known as Baumstown, Penn.).

In this installment you are to visit the birthplace of DANIEL BOONE so we will figuratively speaking return to the near vicinity of Spring Creek and the lane, above mentioned, on your left if you were journeying north to northeasterly from Baumstown, Penn., along the "Baumstown to Stonersville Road." Turn into this lane on the old BOONE farm and continue about one half mile and you will come to the house that now stands on the place where DANIEL BOONE was born. The eastern end of the large two story stone house that now marks the birthplace is nearest the lane over which you arrive. Across the road is the "Smoke House" used as "lock up" by SQUIRE BOONE. In this house he "smoked" or cured his meat by building a "smoky fire" on the ground floor or in a large iron kettle under the meat hanging above and the fire was replenished day after day until the meat became "smoked meat." Before describing the house that now (1931) stands upon the spot where the great pioneer was born it might be well to say something about the farm that was owned by DANIEL BOONE'S father. SQUIRE BOONE, (father of DANIEL BOONE), according to the records of Berks Co. Penn., purchased more than a quarter section of land in 1730 from Ralph Asheton of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., and on this land on October 22, 1734 the celebrated frontiersman and Indian fighter, DANIEL BOONE was born. This land had been originally granted by William Penn in 1682. Accounts vary as to the acreage in this farm when it was owned by SQUIRE BOONE as one account says there was 250 acres while another account says there was 275 acres in this tract. He sold this farm to William Maugridge on April 11, 1750. This date was just prior to the migration of himself and family to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and later to the Yadkin country in North Carolina. The log house built by SQUIRE BOONE stood near the interior of the farm in Exeter Township, Penn., and has now been replaced by the two story stone house a part of which stands upon the original foundations built for said log house. The private lane, that passes the easterly end of the present stone structure and between same and the "Smoke House," mentioned above, continues in an easterly direction until it connects with the branch road to Stonersville, Penn., about a half mile or so after said branch road leaves the main road from Baumstown, Penn., to the Exeter Meeting House. In other words the private lane through the former farm of SQUIRE BOONE was for the purpose of proving a roadway with entrance or exit in two different directions to the BOONE home. The present two story stone house, which is a substantial memorial marking the place of the birth of Kentucky's famed pioneer, could doubtless, at moderate expense, be fitted out and arranged as a SHRINE dedicated to the memory of DANIEL BOONE. (See photo of this house given below).

The front of the present stone house faces slightly northeasterly and in front of it a short distance away is the barn and other arrangements for farm stock. This stone residence is approximately 60 feet in frontage and 30 feet in its shortest dimensions or in other words about twice as long as the width from the front to the rear of the house. There were two periods of construction in the building of this house. The older part of the house was built some time prior to 1779 as the date stone on the newer portion of this house bears the date of the year 1779. The union of the two stone structures into one house can be easily discerned. If you should stand in front of the house, and should face in the same direction as the front of the house faces, about two fifths of the house on your left beginning at the extreme west (slightly north-westerly) end of the house and extending easterly would be the part that is standing on the same foundations upon which the log house built by SQUIRE BOONE once stood. The remaining three fifths

of the house on your right (approximately three fifths), which constitute the easterly end of same would be the first stone part of the present house that was built and it was originally constructed as an addition to the log house built by SQUIRE BOONE. Therefore the second stone structure which bears the date stone of the year 1779 would constitute about two fifths of the westerly end of the house and as it replaced the log house built by SQUIRE BOONE it would mark the place where DANIEL BOONE was born. This would make the dimensions of the log house, (if the newer stone structure covered the exact foundations of the said log house), about 25 by 30 feet. Of course there is a possibility that the foundation walls of the cellar of the log house (that were used as foundations of the stone structure built upon them) did not extend the entire length and breadth of the log house therefore if such was the case the log house might have been much larger in dimensions than 25 by 30 feet. The picture of the two story stone house that is given below is known as the "HART PHOTOGRAPH." MR. HART has taken a great interest in the early history of this locality and is the Editor of the "Birdsboro (Penn.) Dispatch."

(Picture of Boone Birthplace reproduced in Articles. The following paragraph was set opposite the picture).

"Fac-simile of the 'HART PHOTOGRAPH' of the stone house that marks the birthplace of DANIEL BOONE. This house at the present time (1931) stands on a part of the same foundation on which stood the log house in which the famous frontiersman was born. This reproduction was made and submitted for publication by DR. R. N. MAYFIELD, Suite A, Washington Bldg., 705 First Ave., Seattle, Washington."

Few pioneers, if any, did more to advance the frontier and assist in the development of our great country than the picturesque character of whom we write, namely, DANIEL BOONE. What place could be better for a shrine to his memory than the place where he was born. You will note by the instructions given above that if you stood in front of the house and were facing in the same direction as the front of the house faced that the end of the building on left would be the newer portion which replaced the log house and therefore the end of the building on your right would be the older portion of the house that was built as an addition to the original log house. Such being the case when you look at the picture reproduced herewith naturally the left of the picture will be the older stone structure and the right of the picture will be the newer stone structure that was built as a replacement for the log house in which DANIEL BOONE was born. A porch formerly extended along the entire front of the house as the space occupied by same can be plainly discerned in the picture. The different coloring of the wall of the front of the house is a marked characteristic of the picture. A further description of this house will be given in the next installment of "BOONE NOTES" to be published in the next installment of the Genealogical Department. On account of the details to be given in our next installment it may be deemed advisable to republish the above picture in our next issue.

October 30, 1931

CHAPTER XI

"BIRTHPLACE OF DANIEL BOONE," continued

(Author's note: We will say for the benefit of new readers of this series entitled "BOONE NOTES" that two chapters, i.e. CHAPTER X and the present chapter, contains information concerning the "Birthplace of Daniel Boone" and the other chapters in said series are regarding the life and adventures of COL. DANIEL BOONE with notes of the family records of some of his ancestors, descendants, and

kindred. It has been deemed advisable to republish this picture of the house that now (1931) marks the place where COL. DANIEL BOONE began his adventurous career as our new readers will doubtless wish to see the picture of the two story stone building that has replaced the log house of his nativity. Reference is made to CHAPTER X of this series for further details, etc. The Author desires to express his appreciation of the remarkable typographical work in the linotyping and proof reading of said CHAPTER X (published in the issue of October 15, 1931) as we noted only one error and we made same "with our little typewriter." This error can be found in the thirty-third line in the second paragraph in said chapter. We inadvertently omitted two letters, namely, "i" and "d" from the word "providing" therefore changing said word to the word "proving" which changed the phrase "the purpose of providing a roadway" to read as follows, viz., "the purpose of proving a roadway." The Author accepts the entire responsibility for this published error. In this day of speed and inaccuracy an accurate "verbatim" reproduction of "copy" by a linotyper and proof readers is deserving of comment. We will now revert back to the original subject, namely, "Birthplace of Daniel Boone" and inform you that when you look at the picture given below that the end of the house that is on the right of the picture, as published, is a part of the newer addition to the present house and therefore as said "newer addition" was built as a replacement of the original log house naturally the right hand side of said picture marks the location of the home of SQUIRE BOONE and family).

In the preceding chapter you were informed as to the location and the method of arriving at the site of the birthplace of DANIEL BOONE. A few facts were also given about the house pictured above. We will now continue the description of the house and its environments. One of the characteristic features of the original log house built by SQUIRE BOONE was that it was built over a spring of water. Pioneers in the Indian fighting days had to make sure that their supply of water was not diverted from them or contaminated by the Indians. This spring of water was located near the southeasterly corner of the log house. This arrangement made the water supply convenient especially during the cold winter months. This spring in the cellar of the log house was evidently covered over as Andrew Shaaber in his diary dated October 17, 1912 when he visited COL. DANIEL BOONE'S birthplace says, in part, as follows: "The arch over the spring was broken by heavy timbers falling upon it, perhaps, when the house was being taken down in 1778 or perhaps before that time." This diary of Andrew Shaaber is now (1931) on file in the records of THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. Doubtless Squire Boone took precaution in order to safe-guard the purity of the water. The erection of the log house was evidently about the year of 1730 and, (as previously stated in the preceding chapter of this series), the first stone addition was built, on the easterly end of said log house, some time prior to the year of 1779. The log house was torn down about 1778 or 1779 and the second or last stone addition was built. This was connected with the first stone addition. Evidently some time elapsed between the dates of the building of the two stone structures whose union formed the present house. In the course of years changes have been made by the owners of this property. It passed out of the family of SQUIRE BOONE in 1750. There is a good possibility that SQUIRE BOONE in building the log house, in which DANIEL BOONE was born, may have copied the arrangement of one of the houses in which his father (GEORGE BOONE III) once lived. This house of GEORGE BOONE III had a spring of water in the cellar near the wall of same and this was enclosed in a room. From this room there was an opening through which the overflow waters of the spring could flow through a cement pipe line. This prevented too much dampness and made possible the purity of running water as it was not allowed to stagnate. Good water was a potent factor in the safe-guarding the health of the family.

Several pictures have been taken of the house of stone that marks the place where COL. DANIEL BOONE started through the journey of life. When the picture shown above was taken the porch running the full length of the house had been removed. We have been informed lately that porches have been added to the two doors in the front of the house and that a door has been made in the easterly end

of the house. These changes would naturally make a great change in the appearance of the house since the picture reproduced above was taken. Another picture of this house, taken while the long porch in the front of the house was still in place and showing the easterly end and the entire rear of the house, shows a small wooden enclosed porch or vestibule, (with a window in same), attached to the rear wall. This enclosed porch or vestibule appears in the picture to be nearer the westerly end of the house than the easterly end. There also appears to be another doorway to the west of said enclosed porch or vestibule. The first stone addition (easterly part) is approximately ten feet longer than the later stone addition. There appears to be two doorways in the rear of the house. There are two doorways in the front of the house. Doubtless each stone addition had its front and rear entrance. The width and length of the small enclosed entrance, (porch or vestibule), mentioned above, appears, from the picture, to be not much greater than the width of the average door-way. It is presumed that this outer vestibule was built to prevent the direct entrance of cold air or wind into the house when the back door was opened. There were numerous windows shown in all pictures of this house that we have seen. There are two chimneys shown in the picture given above one in the westerly end and the other not a great distance from the center of the house. It is presumed that a fireplace was built into each addition when they were being erected. The date stone in the last stone addition, (as stated in a previous chapter), bears the date of the year of 1779 or about 29 years after the migration of SQUIRE BOONE and family to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and about 31 years prior to their settlement in the Yadkin River Valley in North Carolina. DANIEL BOONE was about sixteen years old when he left Berks County, Penn., as he was born on October 22, 1734. Regarding the oft disputed date of the birth of COL. DANIEL BOONE, we will say that the Author had a photo-stat copy made of a page of "Births" in the old family bible of COL. DANIEL BOONE. Later a part of this photo-stat picture was reproduced and said picture was printed in the May 15, 1931 issue of this Genealogical Department. The following entries were shown in said picture i.e. "DANIEL BOONE October 22d, 1834; Rebeccah his wife January the 9th, 1739; James Boone May 30, 1757". (The said James Boone was the oldest child of DANIEL BOONE and REBECCAH BOONE nee BRYAN and was killed by Indians near Cumberland Gap in Powell Valley on October 10, 1773).

The Author derives great pleasure on account of the fact that the above mentioned entries taken from the family bible, (which was once the property of COL. DANIEL BOONE), settles definitely the disputed question of the date of COL. BOONE'S birth. The reproduction of the birth entries and the reproduction of the picture of the house that marks the place of his birth were made by the Author for the purpose of adding a little more to the genealogical and historical data of the intrepid pioneer, DANIEL BOONE, who did much to advance the settlements in the wilderness of our (then) western frontier. If the Author has, in a small degree, assisted in the perpetuation of the memory of one of the greatest frontiersmen in our nation's history why the time and expenses incident to the preparation of this small tribute seems trivial. As a note of explanation, in case any one should care to know, the Author will state that he is not a direct descendant of COL. DANIEL BOONE but that they are both direct descendants of the famous pioneer's grandfather, GEORGE BOONE III. For further information regarding the BOONE family see "BOONE FAMILY HISTORY" (published from December 31, 1930 to April 30, 1931 both dates included) and this series entitled "BOONE NOTES" (publication of which began in the issue of May 15, 1931 of this Genealogical Department).

Cordially yours,

R. N. MAYFIELD

Seattle, Washington, October, 1931.

November 16, 1931

CHAPTER XII

"DATE OF BIRTH OF DANIEL BOONE"

(Author note: We noted no errata in CHAPTER XI, "BOONE NOTES" published in the issue of October 31, 1931. The typographical work was "par-excellence" and we are grateful. In fact we noted that two small errors in the "copy" submitted had been corrected by the linotyper and our thanks are hereby expressed for said corrections).

Naturally it is presumed that in the ordinary course of human events that a mother would be cognizant of the date of birth of her son. Of course, we admit that there are often exceptions and that the date of birth is not known. In natural sequence it is also presumed that the father would also have knowledge of the date of the birth of the son if residing with or near the mother when the event occurred. Then it follows that if there were older children in the family and they also were at or near the mother's residence that they would be possessed of information concerning the date of the birth of their younger brother. It is also logical to think that if the parents of the newly born were connected with a church or organization that made a practice of recording the names and the dates of birth of the children of their members that said church or organization would also have a record, under ordinary circumstances, of the name and date of birth of a son of two of its members. When two members of a church had a son and said church was as exact in its records as The Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers, is it not very probable that said church would have a record of the day, the month, and the year of said birth? Especially so if said father and mother were very prominent in the church and community. Nor would the chances of the recording of the date of birth be lessened by the fact that the new born was a full nephew of the man who had "laid out", i.e. surveyed, and deeded said church the land that was used as its burying ground. The fact that "the young son and heir" had numerous relations who were residing in the vicinity and who, like his parents, were affiliated with said church would not be detrimental to the recording of the date of birth.

No one can doubt the supposition that the date of birth of the son and heir was cherished and remembered by his parents and relations and especially so when the "young hopeful" did not develop into what is now known as the "modern type" of youth but became a source of aid, comfort, and solace to all who knew him. The chances of the date of his birthday being remembered were increased by the knowledge that was commonly known in the community where he resided that while he was still young in years he was manifesting many of the traits and characteristics that in later years make him famous throughout the land. Nor is it likely that as he grew to manhood in the same residence wherein resided his father, mother, brothers, and sisters that the date of his birth would be forgotten by them. People are sometimes remembered by what they can do or have done therefore do you think it likely that the date of birth of one who was known far and near in the early pioneer days as an expert rifleman would be forgotten by parents, relatives and friends. Can you imagine a father and mother in those early days who could not remember the date of the birth of "their son" who had grown to manhood and had "gone to the wars" as a soldier. (Mothers in those days did not sing anything like "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier.") We are sure that there was recorded in the family archives the date and day of the birth of the youth who bravely marched away with other North Carolinians under Capt. Edward B. Dobbs and Capt. Hugh Waddell into the wilderness to the battle known as "Braddock's Defeat" in the "Old French War." There is no question that after said youth had come back from the war that his father, (who married said youth to "his blushing bride" back in the days prior to the "anti-blush era"), fully remembered the date of his son's nativity. It is to be expected that after said youth had married and became possessed of a bible for family use that, as it was customary in those days, that there should be recorded

the name and date of birth of the "head of the family." Is there any supposition that you can offer as to why the entry made in the family bible of the rifleman and veteran of the French and Indian War should not be the correct date? If so, "speak now or forever hold your peace." Below we are printing the name and date of birth of "said youth," namely, DANIEL BOONE.

Daniel Boone
October the 22th 1734.
Rebeccah his Wife
January the 9th 1739.
James Boone May 30 1757

Fac-simile (reproduced in article) as written in DANIEL BOONE'S old family bible. The correct date of his birth, October 22, 1734, almost two hundred years ago.

Reproduction made and submitted for publication by Dr. R. N. Mayfield, Suite A, Washington Building, Seattle, Washington.

We have in the paragraphs above in this chapter told you who would be likely to remember the date of the birth of a child of the masculine gender and have made reference in several instances to the possibility of the date of birth of DANIEL BOONE being remembered. We will now inform you regarding some of the persons among whom DANIEL BOONE spent his youthful years and also of the church that he attended. His mother, (wife of SQUIRE BOONE), who was born SARAH MORGAN and was said to have been the aunt of the famous Revolutionary hero, Gen. Daniel Morgan, who commanded "Morgan's Riflemen" or Rangers. Gen. Morgan and his Riflemen won fame for their expert and deadly marksmanship at the seige and capture of Gen. Burgoyne's army at "Saratoga," New York. SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN was of Welsh ancestry and was said to have been a remarkable woman. She was the mother of eleven children of whom DANIEL BOONE was the sixth child. There is no doubt but what the woman who pioneered in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina remembered the date of October 22, 1734 when her famous son was born. DANIEL BOONE'S father was SQUIRE BOONE, (son of GEORGE BOONE III), who was born on November 25, 1696 in Bradnich, near Exeter, England and migrated to America about 1712-1713. SQUIRE BOONE was first a weaver by trade and later combined his occupation with that of tanning and farming. He lived as a pioneer in three states and was a Justice of the Peace when he married his son, DANIEL BOONE, to REBECCAH BRYAN on August 14, 1756. Doubtless he had not forgotten the date on which his son was born. Many of the brothers and sisters of DANIEL BOONE later became well known in the early pioneer settlements and we imagine that they also remembered when their brother was born.

"EXETER MEETING," Berks County, Pennsylvania was located approximately three miles from the village of Exeter that is now known as Baumstown, Pennsylvania. In the records of "EXETER MEETING" were recorded the facts concerning the birth of DANIEL, son of SQUIRE and SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN. Said records of the "EXETER MONTHLY MEETING" (Quaker), show that "DANIEL, son of SQUIRE and SARAH BOONE was born 8 mo. 22, 1734. This is an "Old Calendar" date and therefore was OCTOBER 22, 1734. The calendar was not changed in England or her colonies until September 1752 although many countries had already changed their calendars prior to said date. Many countries changed in 1585. Prior to September 1752 the month of March had been the first month of the year. Now count them off as they then were on the calendar: March, one; April, two; May, three; June, four; July, five; August, six; September, seven; October, EIGHT. ("The way is so plain that a wayfaring man though a fool need not err therein"). Therefore 8 mo. 22, 1734, (when written almost 18 years prior to the change in the calendar which made January the first month of the year), cannot be anything else than OCTOBER 22, 1734. We are sure that back in those staid old days, when common sense was not an "uncommon sense," that neither the "EXETER MONTHLY MEETING" nor SQUIRE BOONE and his good wife, SARAH, had any "visions" that almost eighteen years later that the

calendar would be changed and that August would be the EIGHTH MONTH. (Pardon us if we have used an old out of date phrase in the last sentence.) So why argue about the date that was recorded, no doubt, by a neighbor of DANIEL BOONE'S father and mother. The church clerks in those days were men of ability and education. We presume that he took his time and made a correct entry; anyway we know that he was not in a hurry to rush away and "step on gas" for a while. All dates prior to September 1752 were fixed dates and much confusion has resulted on account of this fact not being known to all persons. (Note: We erroneously gave the date of the changing of the calendar as being in the year of 1751 in CHAPTER III, "BOONE NOTES" (issue of June 30, 1931), and we are hereby making the correction).

Mr. Jesse P. Crump, (a descendant of the Boone family), had a page of "BIRTHS" in the family bible of COL. DANIEL BOONE, photographed and the Author of this series of articles had a photo-stat made of a portion of said page then later the reproduction given above was made. We firmly believe that back about 1734 or a few years later that the birth entries in a man's family bible would give the correct date of his birth and very likely the correct dates of all the other members of his family. We trust that by quoting from the Quaker records of the "EXETER MEETING" and by the reproduction of a fac-simile of a part of a page of "births" that were entered in COL. DANIEL BOONE'S family bible that we have produced evidence to convince all, except very stubborn people, that DANIEL BOONE was born on OCTOBER 22, 1734. We will have more to write to you about the "EXETER MONTHLY MEETING" and burying ground in a future chapter of this series. We will also write you about the neighbors of DANIEL BOONE when he was a boy in what is now Berks County, Penn., which was formed in 1735 or the year after he was born.

(Chapters XIII and XIV missing)

December 31, 1931

CHAPTER XV

"THE WILDERNESS TRAIL AND BOONESBOROUGH"

DANIEL BOONE began the task of marking a trail "In the best passage from the settlements through the wilderness to Kentucky" early in the year of 1775. He took with him a "number of enterprising men well armed." The number of men who accompanied him from the beginning of the trail to his arrival on the site of Fort Boonesborough very likely will never be accurately known as various accounts differ in the number of men who assisted him in marking out the trail. One authority states that there were 41 men; the novelist, Edward Stewart White in his book, "The Wilderness Scout," says that he had thirty men. This last number agrees with Felix Walker's report so we are going to give you the names contained in his report. After the passing of so many years and owing to the unsettled condition of the country at that time the records were not very accurately kept and the task of the historian becomes a very difficult one regarding names and dates. Indians, new homes, hunting, fishing, and farming occupied the minds of the pioneers and their families and very little attention was paid to the recording of records for the benefit of their descendants in the years to come after they were gone. Of course there is a possibility that 41 men were engaged to make the trip and perhaps that many did make a part at least of the trip. In almost every undertaking of any importance there will be men who make a start and soon drop out for various reasons. The lure of hunting wild game was strong in those pioneering ancestors of ours and perhaps the pursuit of game was more alluring to some of the trail makers than the arduous work of "blazing a trail" well enough for others to follow later on in making the journey to Kentucky. It was no easy task to select the best and safest way and by blazing trees or making slight improvements along the way by leaving markers where no trees were available. There were mountains, hills, valleys, rivers, smaller streams to be passed over and leave a trace of some kind

for the ones who came after them. While game was abundant and easily obtained it must be remembered that all other camp supplies and ammunition, etc., had to be carried by the men themselves or upon pack animals. Travel was not as easy in those days as it is now (1931) for they did not then have the "rumble seat" in which to carry their "excess baggage" and their other "useless impedimenta."

The pioneers who blazed a trail from the settlements to the site of Fort Boonesborough according to Felix Walker's report were: 1. DANIEL BOONE, 2. SQUIRE BOONE, JR. (born 1744 and brother of DANIEL BOONE), 3. Edward Bradley, 4. James Bridges, 5. William Bush, 6. Samuel Coburn, 7. (Col.) Richard Callaway, 8. Captain Crabtree, 9. Benjamin Cutbirth, 10. David Gass, 11. John Hart, 12. William Hays (son-in-law of DANIEL BOONE), 13. William Hicks, 14. Edmund Jennings, 15. Thomas Johnson, 16. John Kennedy, 17. John King, 18. William Miller, 19. William Moore, 20. James Nall, 21. James Peeke (Peack), 22. Bartlet Searcy, 23. Reuben Searcy, 24. Michael Stoner, 25. Samuel Tate, 26. Oswell Towns, 27. Capt. William Twitty (wounded at Rock Castle), 28. John Vardeman, 29. Felix Walker, 30. A negro man.

We have read an account that states that Mrs. William Hays (daughter of DANIEL BOONE) traveled with her husband on this trip and that also a negro woman was with this trail making expedition. The "cutting out" or "laying out" out the Wilderness Trail was a hard undertaking. Good progress was made considering the trying circumstances with which they had to contend and they arrived on March 20, 1775 to within fifteen miles of where Fort Boonesborough was afterwards built when they were attacked by a party of Indians. DANIEL BOONE in his autobiography published in 1784 states that two men were killed and two wounded in this Indian attack. He also states that they were fired upon three days later and two more men were killed and three wounded. They then proceeded to the Kentucky River without further opposition. According to the above account the casualties were four men killed and five wounded prior to their arrival at the Kentucky River. Work on the new fort was began on April 1, 1775 and on the fourth day another man was killed by Indians which increased the total of casualties to five men killed and five wounded. They were busy building this new fort in the wilderness until the 14th of June, 1775. DANIEL BOONE said, in this autobiography mentioned above, that the fort named Boonesborough was built "At a salt lick, about 60 yards from the river, on the south side." After he had finished the work of constructing the fort he returned to his family on the Clinch River. We will again quote from his autobiography in which he says that "In a short time I proceeded to remove my family from Clinch to this garrison, where we arrived safe without other difficulties than such as are common to this passage. My wife and daughter being the first white women that ever stood on the banks of the Kentucky River."

"A number of North Carolina gentlemen" were the direct cause of the erection of Fort Boonesborough in what was then called the Colony of Transylvania. This company of land speculators had employed DANIEL BOONE to blaze a trail to the new lands in Kentucky. This same company negotiated with the Overhill Cherokee Indians who were a part of a great tribe of Indians that lived on and near the Holston River. They purchased from them about 17,000,000 acres, or about one half of the present area of Kentucky, for the new Colony of Transylvania. It is said that the sum of 10,000 pounds sterling in English money was paid out by these unfortunate adventurers on account of this land. It can be said to their credit that they did their part in directing the ever restless tide of emigration toward the new lands in Kentucky. At the call of Col. Henderson, who was land agent for the Proprietors, a meeting was held at Fort Boonesborough on May 23, 1775 and a brief code of nine laws were drawn up for the government of The Colony of Transylvania. "Henderson and Company issued from their land office in Boonesborough (new built fort) entry certificates of survey for 560,000 acres of land as of the Colony of Transylvania." These early settlements were known as being of this colony for a few years. Later the name Kentucky was adopted and the sovereignty of the state of Virginia was established over this section. Kentucky became a county of Virginia. As a natural result of the somewhat vague titles and indifferent surveys there were many conflicting claims as to the ownership of land in many

parts of Kentucky. The Virginia legislature in 1779 passed an act by which the Governor was given authority to appoint a commission to adjust and confirm titles to land. This commission had the authority of a court in settling disputed land claims. Four commissioners composed this court, all non-residents of Kentucky. Their sessions were commenced on October 13, 1779 and were continued during the winter of 1779-1780. Meetings were held at St. Asaphs (now Stanford, Lincoln County, Ky.), Harrodsburg, (now Mercer County, Ky.), Bryan's (or Bryant's) Station, and the Falls of the Ohio (now Louisville, Ky.) While there seemed to be no fixed rule as to the acreage of land certified to claimants the usual amount was 400 acres and a preemption right of 1000 acres additional or if possible adjoining each claim settled. In our next chapter we will continue the early history of Boonesborough and Kentucky which are closely interwoven with the life-history of the Hero of the Forests, DANIEL BOONE.

January 15, 1932

CHAPTER XVI

DANIEL BOONE (born October 22, 1734) was in his forty-first year of age when he led the pioneers who blazed "The Wilderness Trail" from the settlements to the site of Fort Boonesborough, Ky. He was evidently in the prime of manhood owing to his healthy outdoor life and it is to be regretted that no portrait painter accompanied this expedition and recorded by his artistic skill the form and features of the famous frontiersman. But at this period of time in the development of what is now the sovereign state of Kentucky there was more demand for a man of unerring markmanship with the rifle than there was for a portrait painter. According to the best social usages then in vogue it was considered better form to shoot an Indian than it was to try to paint a picture of an Indian. Without a doubt it was safer for the settler to be equipped with a rifle than it would have been for him to have been alone in the forests "armed and equipped" with a palette and paint brush. But if peradventure a portrait painter had been numbered with the picneers who erected Fort Boonesborough we doubt very much if the restless spirit of DANIEL BOONE would have allowed him to remain in a posture suitable to have his portrait painted for the length of time required by the painter for the execution of a portrait. It was many long years after the building of Fort Boonesborough and the conquering of the wilderness before DANIEL BOONE had the time or the inclination to become the subject of a portrait painting. In fact he had more than doubled the number of years of his life that he had lived prior to blazing the Wilderness Trail before an artist could persuade him to pose for his portrait. In Missouri not a very great length of time before his death in that state the supposed original of the picture re-produced below was painted. He was then nearing the "End of the trail." It has been claimed that this picture as far as the head, face and neck are concerned are the same as the "original" painting made by the artist at DANIEL BOONE'S home in Missouri but the coat shown in this picture has been changed by some artist in a re-production of the original picture. We are glad that the head, face and neck are the same as the original portrayal of the famous frontiersman as the coat is immaterial because a man under ordinary circumstances would not wear the same coat all his life. His signature and the scroll beneath his name are re-productions of original photo-stat pictures of same.

DANIEL BOONE
Born October 22, 1734 in Pennsylvania,
died September 26, 1820 in Missouri.
The original of this picture was painted
when the old pioneer and hero of the
forests was nearing the end of his trail.

(Printed from an engraving owned by Dr. R. N. Mayfield, Suite A Washington Bldg. 705 First Ave., Seattle, Washington).

Forty years and more prior to the painting of the original of the above picture DANIEL BOONE was the leader of that brave and hardy band of pioneers who lived at Fort Boonesborough, Ky. in the stirring days that followed the first settlement there. THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have erected a monument on the site of Fort Boonesborough (1775-1783) on which are engraved the following names, viz., COL. DANIEL BOONE, Rebecca Boone, Jemima Boone, Squire Boone, William Bentley, Col. Richard Callaway, Betsy Callaway, Frances Callaway, Adam Caperton, Gen. Green Clay, Richard Gentry, Capt. John Holder, David Crews, William Cradlebaugh, William Chenault, Elizabeth Mullins Chenault, Capt. James Estill, Samuel Estill, Col. Ezekiel Field, Christopher Harris, Col. Nathaniel Hart, Col. Richard Henderson, Dr. Richard Hines, Richard Hogan, Col. William Irvine, James S. McMillan, Sr., Margaret White McMillan, Abraham Newland, Jesse Oldham, Gilverton Peyton, Anne Guffey Peyton, Thomas Phelps, Josiah Phelps, Lucy Phelps, Joseph Proctor, Rev. James Quisenberry, Col. Robert Rodes, Pemberton Rollins, Bartlett Searcy, Michael Stoner, Peter Taylor, Col. Isaac Shelby, Galen White, Lieut. Jared Williams, Capt. Archibald Woods. (The above list of names appearing on the monument was copied from a list published in the "Kentucky Register.") We think that it is indeed fitting that these names have been carved on a tablet erected to commemorate the brave lives lived in those frontier days. It may be possible, as strange events have often happened, that occasionally some member of the "modern" generation may pause long enough to read a part of the names, anyway, and wonder who they were and perhaps remember having read about them sometime. Such an event is possible for "Truth is stranger than fiction." There is little time in this speed crazed age for the veneration of ancestors.

About twenty three years after the death of DANIEL BOONE, (or in 1843), Daniel Bryan writes that "DANIEL BOONE was about 5 feet and 10 inches tall, stout, strong, medium light hair, blue eyes, yellow eye brows, wide mouth, thin lips, nose a little on the Roman order. Said to have been as tall as his rifle was long. Rebecca Bryan, his wife, was a tall, dark, stout, Scotch-Irish girl." (End of quotation). They were both typical pioneers and were of great service to the little colony at Fort Boonesborough in the wilderness of Kentucky. There is today a village in Madison County, Kentucky, which is called Boonesboro and is located about 18 miles, (more or less), southeast from Lexington, Ky. We will now with a few comments on a few slight errors of a typographical nature in a couple of preceeding chapters bring this installment to a close. The next installment will continue the life history of DANIEL BOONE and his relatives. ERRATA: CHAPTER XIII (Published November 30, 1931): Second paragraph and in the eighth and ninth lines: The sentence which reads as follows: "The era of said township is about 14,000 acres" should read "The area of said township is about 14,000 acres." ERRATA: CHAPTER XIV (published Dec. 15, 1931). In the second paragraph and in the last line of same the word "folowed" should read "followed." In the third paragraph and in the twenty eighth line in the names of the pioneers in the vicinity of Birdsboro, Penn., the surname "Hook" should read "Hock." In the fifth paragraph and in the 15th line the phrase "Took the trouble add the word" should read "Took the trouble to add the word." In the sixth paragraph and in the seventh line the name of a county in North Carolina is given as "Davis County" when it should read "Davie County, N. C." In our next chapter we will write concerning events in Kentucky in the days of the early settlements.

January 31, 1932

CHAPTER XVII

"WHEN KENTUCKY WAS A COUNTY"

BACK in the days "when Kentucky was a county" of Virginia the rude frontier homes were few in number. Kentucky County, Virginia was formed in the winter of 1775. In all the vast domain of what is now the mighty Commonwealth of Kentucky

there was estimated at that time to be only about 150 men whose homes were intended to be permanent use as residences. The first attempts at settlement were made under the rule of George III, of England as it was not until July 4, 1776 that the Colonies declared themselves to be "free and independent." Prior to 1774 many bands of "Long Hunters" had traversed its many mountains, hills, valleys, and plains in pursuit of wild game and DANIEL BOONE was one of the leaders in this wild, adventurous life. The immortal GEORGE WASHINGTON, who was destined to later become the first President of "these UNITED STATES," had as early as 1770 made a survey of land in what is now Northeastern Kentucky. He again in 1772 made a second survey, as a land surveyor, in this same region. No one thought at this time that this young surveyor would become the commander of the armies of the united colonies; or would bravely defend his country; or "Cross the Delaware," or live to fill a presidential chair with honor. Nor later in the height of his patriotic and statesmanlike career did anyone think the time would come when a museum in a city in the country that he risked his life to protect, i. e. New York, would schedule for consignment to storage in the basement the famous picture painted to commemorate that cold, dark night on the Delaware and entitled "WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE." (Reference read the current newspapers of today (1932) for further details). "Lo, hath the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished" and methinks that America is rapidly becoming UNAMERICAN. GEORGE WASHINGTON fought the domination of Europe in American affairs but he used the crude and old style method of "powder and ball" which would not exactly be called "secret diplomacy" by any means. But let us return to the woods of Kentucky in 1775 where all the leaders were American in principle and practice. This far pleasanter to write of those fearless men, DANIEL BOONE, James Harrod, Simon Kenton and others, who figuratively, speaking, were possessed with "hearts of gold" and whose pockets, if they were laden at all, were filled with the results of honest toil.

JAMES HARROD and about 40 others in the spring of 1774 voyaged down the Ohio River to what is now near the present location of Louisville, Kentucky. Owing to the fact that the Ohio River was used as a "main thoroughfare" by Indians in their canoes it was deemed advisable to go farther inland so the settlers made their settlement in Central Kentucky in what is now Mercer County, Kentucky. A village called Harrodsburg was established on June 16, 1774 and so named in honor of the leader of the expedition. The next year saw the building of Fort Boonesborough by DANIEL BOONE and his fearless "Wilderness Trail" breakers; and St. Asaphs (now Stanford, Lincoln Co., Ky.) by Logan and his frontiersmen. The rival claims of North Carolina and Virginia for sovereignty over this virgin wilderness caused much unrest among the early settlers. The question of the validity of land titles was a matter of much discussion.

BOONESBOROUGH PARLIAMENT that had met at a call of Col. Henderson adjourned on May 23, 1775 to meet again in the following September but it did not re-assemble. The insecurity of the land titles in the Colony of Transylvania (early name for Kentucky) caused the collapse of this early attempt of self government in the wilderness. Rumors were present regarding the inability of Col. Henderson and his associates to give a clear and warranty title to the land in Boonesborough and vicinity likewise there were reports that this land had once been conveyed by the Six Nations (Indians) to the Colony of Virginia. Rumors were also heard that this territory was included in the original charter of Virginia. The discontent grew and a memorial was signed late in the year of 1775 by 80 men living in the Colony of Transylvania and delivered to the State of Virginia in which they asked to be taken under the government of said state. The proprietors of the Colony of Transylvania answered this memorial or petition to the State of Virginia by dispatching a delegate to represent them to the Federal Congress in Philadelphia, Penn. The delegate was instructed to ask that the Colony of Transylvania be taken in as an American colony in the federation of colonies. Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson at that time represented Virginia in the Federal Congress and they were opposed to the acceptance of another colony owing to the claims of Virginia to this territory.. The Federal Congress refused to seat the delegate sent by the

proprietors of the new colony. In a proclamation issued by the Governor of North Carolina it was declared that the purchase of lands by the proprietors of the colony was illegal so as a natural result the influence of the proprietors in the new colony practically ceased to exist. It was not until the year of 1778 that the State of Virginia took action regarding the claims of the proprietors but in that year they declared void the dealings of said proprietors in the county of Kentucky. But even in those days "compensation" was not unknown as 200,000 acres of land that was valuable was granted to Col. Henderson and his associates and their sales of this land to actual settlers, by an act of the Virginia Assembly, was legalized.

THE INDIANS looked upon the new settlements at Harrodsburg, Boonesborough, and St. Asaphs (Logan's Fort) with hatred and strong attacks were made against these settlements. The settlers withstood all of the attacks but many were killed and wounded in repelling the Indians. The new settlements were later strengthened by the arrival from North Carolina of a number of men. The fort at BOONESBOROUGH was attacked by Indians in April and July 1777 and again in August 1778. Many brave and daring deeds took place during these furious Indian attacks against Fort Boonesborough, Ky. While it is presumed that all did their part in the defense of the stronghold there naturally would be some deeds that were more conspicuous than others. Deeds that lived on in the minds of the defenders and were retold to "Their children and their children's children." From among the most distinguished of the brave defenders of this outpost of civilization in the wilderness there has been selected a list of names that have been carved on a stone tablet in Boonesboro, Ky. to commemorate the heroic defense of the garrison. They have often been referred to as being the real defenders of the fort. The list follows: 1. COL. DANIEL BOONE. 2. Rebecca Boone. 3. Jemima Boone. 4. Squire Boone, Jr., (brother of COL. DANIEL BOONE). 5. William Bentley. 6. Richard Callaway. 7. Betsy Callaway. 8. Frances Callaway. 9. Adam Caperton. 10. Gen. Green Clay. 11. Capt. John Holder. 12. David Crews. 13. William Cradlebough. 14. William Chenault. 15. Elizabeth Mullins Chenault. 16. Capt. James Estill. 17. Samuel Estill. 18. Col. Ezekiel Field. 19. Col. Nathaniel Hart. 20. Col. Richard Henderson. 21. Dr. Richard Hines. 22. Richard Hogan. (Author's note. There may be other names on this table as we do not know whether this is an accurate copy of the names given on this stone tablet.) Many of the pioneers with COL. DANIEL BOONE became prominent citizens of Kentucky and that will account to some extent for the list of military titles given in the above list. ERRATA, "BOONE NOTES" Chapter XV, published in the issue of December 31, 1931. We noted that the entire title to the chapter was omitted with the exception of the sentence "(Continued from the issue of December 15, 1931)." We also noted in the third paragraph and in the fourth line that a superfluous word was printed, namely, "out" which had been repeated. This was not a typographical error as we noted that we had "stuttered" in the original copy. More Boone data in our next chapter.

February 15, 1932

CHAPTER XVIII

YADKIN VALLEY, North Carolina, was not immune from Indian forays in the days of the pioneer settlements. The painted faces of the redskins occasionally appeared to mar the beauty of an almost perfect landscape. The stillness of the night was broken on many occasions by the savage war whoops of the Indians as they slaughtered their innocent victims with a savage fury and cruelty as appalling as the brutality of the gangster of today (1932). We sometimes think the original Indian was "good citizen" as compared with some of our "modern products." Indian warfare, from the days of early youth to the fullness of middle age, was a part of the life of DANIEL BOONE as often he was called upon to match his skill against the redskins in a matter of life or death. He lived to a good old age therefore the Indians always came out "second best" if they lived "To tell the tale" and on

occasions they did not survive the encounter. "Braddock's Defeat" and service in Col. Hugh Waddell's regiment against the Cherokee Indians in 1760 increased DANIEL BOONE'S knowledge of the methods of Indian fighting. Prior to the Indian Campaign in 1760 and during the period of the French and Indian War when the western frontiers from Canada to almost the southern limits were aflame with savage war, the peaceful Valley of the Yadkin knew the terrors of the struggle then going on for the possession of what was then the "West." In the year of 1759 the BOONES in Yadkin Valley were compelled to leave their homes and retreat back upon the older settlements. SQUIRE BOONE (father of DANIEL BOONE) and his wife, SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN, and their younger children rode horseback about 700 miles through the frontier regions and the scattered settlements to Maryland and Pennsylvania. They remained there about three years before they returned to North Carolina in 1762. They were accompanied as far as the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia by SQUIRE BOONE'S nephew and his wife, namely, Josiah Boone and Hannah Boone nee Hite (daughter of JOIST HITE). Squire Boone, Jr., (brother of DANIEL BOONE), remained in Pennsylvania with his cousin, Samuel Boone, to learn gunsmithing. He was away about five years before he returned to his father's home on the Yadkin River in North Carolina.

SQUIRE BOONE lived on a hill on the east bank of the North Fork of the Yadkin River. Almost all of his farm was in the river "bottoms." The farm which contained 640 acres was purchased by him in 1753 for 80 pounds in English money. Deed dated in December, 1753. During the Indian troubles in 1759 he sold a part of this land to his son DANIEL BOONE for 50 pounds in English money. This transaction was said to have been made a matter of record about December, 1759. This date may not be very exact as at this time SQUIRE BOONE and family was said to have been in Pennsylvania and DANIEL BOONE was in Culpeper County, Va., according to the best accounts available. The settlers in the Yadkin Valley had been forced to leave their homes on account of Indian raids in 1759 and DANIEL BOONE and his young wife, REBECCA BOONE nee BRYAN, had been among the number that fled from the frontier. After DANIEL BOONE and REBECCA BRYAN had been married on August 14, 1756 they remained at his father's home for a time then went to the BRYAN settlement to live. It has been stated that DANIEL BOONE was married at the home of his father, SQUIRE BOONE, anyway, he was married by his father who was a Justice of the Peace at that time for Rowan County, North Carolina. Later sub-divisions of the original county of Rowan place SQUIRE BOONE'S home in Boone Township, Davidson County, North Carolina. We are giving below a replica of the home of SQUIRE BOONE and there is a strong possibility that DANIEL BOONE began his married life at this home.

HOME OF SQUIRE BOONE ON THE EAST BANK OF THE NORTH FORK
OF THE YADKIN RIVER IN NORTH CAROLINA
(Picture in article sketched by Dr. R. N. Mayfield, Suite
A, Washington Building, Seattle, Washington).

MR. EDWARD L. GREENE, Yadkin College (post office), North Carolina, has been very courteous and helpful in assisting in securing information regarding the early settlement of the BOONE family on the Yadkin River. He is a merchant in that vicinity and was born, seventy five years ago, about one and one-half mile from the DANIEL BOONE farm. He has lived all of his life in the locality of his birth. He has often gone to fish in the North Fork of the Yadkin River and crossed at Boone Ford or Crossing many, many times. The old home of SQUIRE BOONE has often been visited by him and he has looked upon the old house, and the fire place with its ashes still remaining within. He says that about one half of the chimney to the fire place was still standing on one of his visits to this pioneer home. The soil in the "bottoms" according to accounts seem to be about as fertile as it was about 180 years ago when SQUIRE BOONE made a living honestly by hard work and patient endeavor. Rough and primitive his life may have been but he has never been accused of "kidding the public" so he could "put over a big deal."

Therefore he was a better citizen than some of the "silver tongued speechmakers" of the present day. In the early days lying and stealing were considered as crime. In those days they would hang a man for stealing a horse. Of course, at that time stealing a million or so of dollars was unknown and we know the courts were not called to "judge" such a case. A number of horses could have been bought at that time by anyone who was possessed of a million or so of the "coin of the realm." If the price of a horse paid for a good hanging, how many hangings could be bought for a million? Well, figure it out yourself, as we have got to get back to the narrative of the BOONE Family in North Carolina. There is now a big power dam below the SQUIRE BOONE cabin. The head waters of the water reservoir extend to the Boone cave. The power company own about 400 acres of the former farm of SQUIRE BOONE. MR. EDWARD L. GREENE informs us that about 125 years ago, (according to the best information obtainable), that about 100 acres, in that section of the Valley of the North Yadkin River, was planted in white mulberry trees for silk culture. This industry was a source of income at that time in this region.

Near BOONE'S Ford on the Yadkin River is BOONE'S cave sometimes called "Devil's Den." This cave is in the bank of the river. Not a great distance from the cave was the home of SQUIRE BOONE because it is said that the roar of the river below the cave could be heard from the house which indicates that the cave was not so very far away. There was also a spring of water near the home. Across the river a short distance in what is now Davie County (formerly Rowan County), N. C. is the Jerusalem Baptist Church, now in ruins. This church is sometimes called the BOONE Baptist Church. SQUIRE BOONE did not live very long after he returned from Pennsylvania to his former home in the Yadkin Valley in N. C. as he returned in 1762 and died in 1765. His wife, SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN, lived until 1777. They were both buried "near the old farm" and it is very possible that before SQUIRE BOONE'S death that they had moved away from the home where they lived when their son, DANIEL BOONE, was married. This may account for the statement that they were buried "near the old farm" instead of being buried within its limits. We will continue in the next chapter a more detailed account of the locality around the Yadkin College (post office), North Carolina. With a few remarks regarding the ERRATA that that we did not find (except in our own "copy") in the issue of January 15, 1932 (CHAPTER XVI) we will "cease firing" for this installment. We noted no typographical errors in CHAPTER XVI, just mentioned but we wish to thank the linotype operator for correcting the spelling of two words that we overlooked in our copy. We have not as yet checked the issue of January 31, 1931, Chapter XVII.

February 29, 1932

CHAPTER XIX

"Boone and Bryan Families in the Yadkin Valley, North Carolina."

SQUIRE BOONE and MORGAN BRYAN were both emigrant ancestors to America. They both lived in Pennsylvania and later in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. SQUIRE BOONE settled on the North Fork of the Yadkin River in North Carolina in 1753 and about four years previously MORGAN BRYAN had located at the Forks of the Yadkin River. This similarity in their lives illustrates the trend of emigration at that time. Many of the present residents of North Carolina can trace their ancestry back to Pennsylvania. In CHAPTER XVIII, "BOONE NOTES," we have told you regarding the home of SQUIRE BOONE, (father of DANIEL BOONE), to the east of and near the North Fork of the Yadkin River, and not a great distance from the post office named Yadkin College, N. C. The farm of SQUIRE BOONE, which consisted of 640 acres, was doubtless along the "bottom" land of the North Fork of the Yadkin River and therefore greater in length than it was in width. It extended as far north as the confluence of Dutchman's Creek and the North Fork of the Yadkin River and the dwelling house was located on the higher land in the northern portion of the farm. It must be remembered that at that time that the farm, to the east of the North

Fork of the Yadkin River, was in Rowan County, North Carolina as Davidson Co. was not formed until 1822. The land across the river from the home of SQUIRE BOONE at that time was also a part of Rowan Co., North Carolina, as Davie Co., was not formed until 1836. On the west side of the river, in what is now Davie Co., North Carolina, was the Jerusalem Baptist Church. It is said that many of the BOONE family belonged to this church. We have no record regarding the membership of DANIEL BOONE in this church although it has been stated that he was not a member. On account of the fact that this Church at Jerusalem, Davie Co., N. C. was not so very far from the ford on the North Fork of the Yadkin River that was variously known as "Boone's Ford," "Boone's Crossing," and "Holman's Ford" that the said church has been referred to as "Boone Ford" Church, and the "Ford Church." Boone's Ford was about one-half a mile south of the SQUIRE BOONE home.

DANIEL BOONE, from the best account obtainable, evidently lived in many places in the Yadkin Valley. After he married REBECCA BRYAN, on August 14, 1756, they lived for a while at the home of his father, SQUIRE BOONE, and later moved to the Bryan settlement near the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Yadkin River. In 1759, according to some authorities, he purchased a part (one authority says "almost all") of his father's farm on the North Fork of the Yadkin River for fifty pounds (English money). It is also said that this deed is recorded in Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. He is also reported as owning a farm called the "No. 6 Farm." We have not been able to exactly locate this last mentioned farm as some say it was a part of his father's farm and others say that it was located about three or four miles north of Mocksville, N. C. It has also been stated that the said "No. 6 Farm" belonged to SQUIRE BOONE and was used by him and his family as a residence after they returned from Pennsylvania in 1762; also that he died on this farm; and that his son, DANIEL BOONE, lived for a time on said farm. His son, Jonathan Boone, had the minister from the Baptist Church, (variously called the "Boone Baptist Church," "Boone Ford Church," "Ford Church," and "Jerusalem Baptist Church"), conduct services at his home. This would indicate that Jonathan Boone lived near Jerusalem Baptist Church and very likely in what is now Davie Co., N. C. DANIEL BOONE once lived on a farm on Sugar Tree Creek, (then Rowan County), in what is now Davie County, N. C., and near the confluence of said creek with Dutchman's Creek which flows into the North Fork of the Yadkin River. The rich, level land in the creek valley was very likely the reason that DANIEL BOONE bought land and located on Sugar Tree Creek for a while; it must be remembered that at the period of time that SQUIRE and DANIEL BOONE lived in the Yadkin Valley that land was cheap and plentiful; boundaries were at times very indefinite; and there was always thousands and thousands of acres of virgin land to the west and northwest that could be possessed practically for "the taking." Naturally the Indian question had to be considered regarding "the taking" of land in the western wilderness. We are giving below a map of the Yadkin Valley showing the location of the home of SQUIRE BOONE and the neighboring vicinity.

(Map in articles)

Map of a portion of the Yadkin Valley in North Carolina. This locality was the last resting place of SQUIRE BOONE and his wife, SARAH BOONE nee MORGAN. DANIEL BOONE lived in many localities in this region.

(Sketched by Dr. R. N. Mayfield, Suite A Washington Building, 705 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington).

Explanations of numbers on map shown above: 1. Home of SQUIRE BOONE. 2. "Boone Ford or Boone Crossing" also known as "Holman's Ford." Located one half mile south of SQUIRE BOONE'S home. 3. Yadkin College (post office), Davidson Co., North Carolina. Population, according to the census of 1920, was 219 persons. 4. Yadkin River. 5. Dutchman's Creek, a tributary of the North Fork

of the Yadkin River. 6. DANIEL BOONE'S farm on Sugar Tree Creek. 7. Joppa Cemetery near Mocksville, Davie County, North Carolina, where SQUIRE BOONE and his wife are buried. 8. Mocksville, North Carolina. 9. Fork, Davie Co., N. C. Population, according to the census of 1920, was 300 persons. 10. Jerusalem Baptist Church. 11. Sugar Tree Creek, a tributary of Dutchman's Creek.

ATTORNEY J. R. McCRERY, Chairman, Boone Memorial Highway, Lexington, Davidson Co., N. C. has been of great assistance to the Writer in locating the former home of SQUIRE BOONE on the east side of the North Fork of the Yadkin River in Davidson Co., N. C. He also gave collaborative details regarding the location of the cave, spring, river, etc., mentioned in the preceeding chapter of this series. The city of Lexington, N. C. is located in an easterly direction and about ten miles from the home of SQUIRE BOONE from 1753 to the Indian troubles in 1759. Almost 157 years ago DANIEL BOONE and 29 woodsmen, (accounts differ as to the exact number), began their task of blazing a trail from Asheville, North Carolina to the Kentucky River. The end of the trail was Fort Boonesborough. Now we have the BOONE WAY NATIONAL HIGHWAY over the same route. There are now many towns enroute among which maybe mentioned the following: Asheville and Marshall, N. C.; Newport, Morristown, Tazewell and Cumberland Gap, Tenn.; Middlesboro, Pineville, Barbourville, London, Mount Vernon, Beria, Richmond and BOONESBORO on the Kentucky River. The distance is about 287 miles. The journeys, when the trail was new, were made on foot or on horseback. The women could walk in those days and when horses were not available they bravely "hit the trail." They were pioneers not "hitch-hikers." Now the automobile speeds along the "Wilderness Road" and traverses the distance in a short time. The majority of the speeding public are so much interested in their personal affairs that they scarcely have time for a passing thought of the brave men who blazed the way. But life has its recompenses and we firmly believe that the pioneer families, who walked or rode over "the new cut" road were far happier than the speeding families of today. Think it over and you will not be hurt by doing so for occasionally it is beneficial to think of other days besides the present time. ERRATA, "BOONE NOTES," Chapter XVII, published in the issue of January 31, 1932. The only errata that we noted in this chapter was one misplaced comma in the phrase "figuratively speaking" in the next to the last line in the first paragraph as the comma was after the word "figuratively" instead of before same. With this exception, so far as noted by us, the linotyping and proof reading were perfect examples of the art of printing. We have not as yet read CHAPTER XVIII, published in the issue of February 15, 1932. More BOONE and Bryan notes will be given in the next chapter.

March 15, 1932

CHAPTER XX

"Boone and Bryan Families in North Carolina and Kentucky"

Recent careful investigations regarding the ancestry of REBECCA BOONE nee BRYAN, (wife of DANIEL BOONE), reveal that she was the granddaughter instead of the daughter of MORGAN BRYAN (born 1671--died 1763) and MARTHA BRYAN nee STRODE. Statements made in CHAPTER VI and other chapters in this series should be corrected accordingly. MARTHA BRYAN nee STRODE (see above) died at Winchester, Virginia, in 1747 and was buried at their home. Shortly afterward, or in 1748-1749, MORGAN BRYAN, and his motherless children migrated to the Yadkin Valley in North Carolina and located at the Forks of the Yadkin River. Where he settled is known locally as "The Point" and is so called on account of the land narrowing down to a point at the confluence of the North Fork and the South Fork of the Yadkin River. SQUIRE BOONE and family located about four miles from "The Point" on the east side of the North Fork of the Yadkin River in 1753. MORGAN BRYAN died at the age of 92 years in 1763. His eldest son, JOSEPH BRYAN married ALEE ------. Their children were: 1. Samuel Bryan; 2. Joseph Bryan, (Jr.); 3. John Bryan;

4. Martha Bryan who married Edward Boone (brother of DANIEL BOONE); 5. Rebecca Bryan who married DANIEL BOONE; 6. Mary Bryan who married a Howard; 7. Susannah Bryan who married a Hinkle; 8. Aylee Bryan who married a Howard; 9. Phebe Bryan who married a Forbes; 10. Charity Bryan who married a Davis; 11. Elenor Bryan who married an Adams, (they had 11a. Aylee Adams, 11b. Noah Adams, and 11c Jacob Adams).

A revised and corrected list gives the children of MORGAN BRYAN and his wife, MARTHA BRYAN nee STRODE, see above, as follows: 1. JOSEPH BRYAN who married ALEE ---------; 2. Elenor (Ellender) Bryan who married William Linville (or Lindville), they had Anne Linville who married George Boone (brother of DANIEL BOONE); 3. Mary Bryan; 4. Samuel Bryan; 5. Morgan Bryan, Jr.; 6. John Bryan; 7. William Bryan (born 1733), who married in Rowan County, N. C. in 1755, Mary Boone (born 1736--died 1819) who was a sister of DANIEL BOONE, (they located and all their children were born on the farm on Sugar Tree Creek about three or four miles from where DANIEL BOONE afterwards located); 8. James Bryan; 9. Thomas Bryan; 10. Martha Bryan who married Stephen Gano. ------- The said (7) William Bryan and his brothers, (James Bryan and Morgan Bryan, Jr.), established Bryan Station in Kentucky in 1779. They were assisted in the undertaking by DANIEL BOONE, (7) William Bryan was shot by Indians at or near Bryan Station, Ky., on May 1, 1780 and died on May 7, 1780. His son William Bryan, Jr., was killed by Indians on May 1, 1780. In the same year Edward Boone (brother and brother-in-law of DANIEL BOONE) was ambushed and killed by Indians in Kentucky. He was the husband of Martha Boone nee Bryan. Israel Wilcoxson (nephew of DANIEL BOONE) was also killed in 1780 in Kentucky by Indians. A dozen or more of the relatives of DANIEL BOONE (by blood and marriage) were slain by Indians during the border warfare and among whom were his sons, James Boone (eldest son) and Israel Boone. William Linville (or Lindville) was killed by Indians in the Boone-Bryan settlement on the Yadkin River in 1766. He was, as above stated, the husband of Elenor (Ellender) Bryan (aunt of REBECCA BOONE nee Bryan) and the father of Anne Linville who married George Boone (brother of DANIEL BOONE. (The Bryan Settlement at the Forks of the Yadkin River known for more than sixty years as "The Point," is now (1932) owned by the Spencer family of Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina.

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MORGAN BRYAN died prior to the Revolutionary war but six of his seven sons took part in that war. A proclamation was issued by the Governor of North Carolina authorizing Samuel Bryan and William Bryan to enlist soldiers, for GEORGE III of England, to fight against the Colonial troops. Americans were called Tories when they served the Crown or assisted in the maintenance of His Majesty's troops. It is said that Samuel Bryan and William Bryan succeeded in enlisting 800 men from the Yadkin Valley and Western North Carolina for service in the British Colonial troops. It is also said that William Bryan did prove a success in being a Tory and we presume from said statement that he later gave his allegiance to the cause of the American patriots. Samuel Bryan and his Tory troops are said to have fought with the King's soldiers at the Battle of Kings Mountain. It is claimed that James Bryan and Morgan Bryan, Jr., fought with the American Colonial troops for the establishment of American Independence. If Samuel Bryan was the only son that remained a Tory throughout the war then there were five of his brothers who assisted the American cause and among whom would be William Bryan (later killed by Indians at Bryan Station, Ky.) Further information regarding the Revolutionary services of the sons of MORGAN BRYAN, (SR.), would be appreciated by the author. The states of North Carolina and South Carolina contained many Tories, many Patriots and Soldiers of the Revolution, and many who fought on first one side and then the other. Many brave and daring deeds were performed by patriotic men and women in the Carolinas to assist in winning the cause of the Thirteen Colonies and many of those deeds have remained unrecorded.

It must be remembered that the AMERICAN REVOLUTION had not as yet began when Col. Richard Henderson's expedition under DANIEL BOONE blazed the Wilderness Trail to Kentucky. The work on Fort Boonesborough began on April 1, 1775. DANIEL BOONE and his fellow-pioneers were busy building said fort on April 19, 1775 when the guns blazed forth at Lexington, Mass., in defense of American freedom. It was

quite a while before the news reached the new Colony of Transylvania in the Kentucky wilderness. It is also well to remember that the Indians on the Western frontiers fought for "The Great Father across the Water" and therefore the Kentucky pioneers did valuable service protecting the Colonists from invasion from the West. Doubtless Col. Richard Henderson did not realize what a valuable service he was doing for the Colonies when he sent an "advance guard" into the West. It was a costly experience in "empire building" for Col. Henderson as he was forced to spend considerable money for supplies, arms, ammunition, and pay for the trail blazers in blazing the trail, and building Fort Boonesborough. This was in excess of what was paid to the Overhill Indians of the Cherokee tribe that lived near the Holston River for the lands in Kentucky. This treaty was made in March 1775 and the State of Virginia afterwards declared this treaty illegal. Many persons are of the opinion that Col. Henderson was not overpaid when the State of Virginia granted him 200,000 acres in the virgin wilderness. He had risked his life in defense of Fort Boonesborough and the new colony besides he had given much of his time and money. Risking one's life in defense of his country and its people methinks was held higher repute in Colonial days by those in authority than it was later on in the history of our country. VIRGINIA did not wait for Col. Henderson to become a pauper before they were willing to help him. But there was fighting stock in that "breed of men" in the VIRGINIA legislature at that time and not the type of men that would rest smug and safe in a good position while the battles raged. Perhaps, it is not good business to take a chance "losing your scalp" when there are enough "real patriots to do the fighting for you. Still somebody has to stay home to "split the kindling" to "Keep the home fires burning." Said fires being very comforting if one should happen to be suffering from a severe attack of "cold feet." "Nuf sed" so let us now return to Kentucky, Col. Richard Henderson, and DANIEL BOONE. The energetic, fighting type of men exemplified in Col. Richard Henderson are needed when new lands are to be explored, settled, and later protected when "The enemy who waits without the gates" makes their attack. The inherent ability of Col. Henderson was manifested later in life as he became noted as an orator even though his early education had been very limited. After his maturity he very wisely continued his education.

(Author's note: We looked in vain for ERRATA in CHAPTER XVIII, "BOONE NOTES", published in the issue of February 15, 1932. We noted with pleasure that two or more slight errors in our original "copy" sent for publication had been considerately corrected by the Linotype Operator. We are truly thankful because a chapter hurriedly written and glanced over for possible errors is likely to contain errors. Therefore it is a rather comforting feeling to realize that if, perchance, you have mailed a few mistakes made by the typewriter that they will be corrected instead of being typed "as is." We have not as yet read XHAPTER XIX, "BOONE NOTES" printed on February 29, 1932, as our copies of said issue have not to date been received by us. The next chapter and possibly one other chapter will be devoted to an account of Fort Boonesborough. A picture of the fort has been engraved and will be printed in our next chapter. We are very grateful for the interest being shown in this series of articles and our thanks are hereby extended to the many friends who have written us regarding "BOONE NOTES." Their hearty co-operation has been truly appreciated.

April 15, 1932

CHAPTER XXII

SITE OF FORT BOONESBORO, KENTUCKY

AN OLD MAP of drawing of Fort Boonesborough, Ky., and its near vicinity, shows that the fort was located almost parallel with the Kentucky River on higher ground than the banks of the river. The distance from the fort to the river has been variously given by different writers and historians but about the shortest distance

given in any record was eighty yards. One authority states that the north-east corner was almost two hundred yards from said river. After passing of so much time and the changes made on the former site of the fort it is hard to give an accurate description of its actual boundaries. There is said to be a summer resort now located either on the old fort site or very near it. In the next few chapters we are going to give the data that we have collected regarding the fort and you will note that it does not always agree on various matters regarding the fort and its environments but we are going to publish same, as collected by the Author, in the hope that an interest in this historic spot may be reawakened. Others may compare and verify or contradict the varied statements made in the following chapters and in the end the "wheat may be separated from the chaff" and a better knowledge of Fort Boonesborough, Ky., will be available for persons interested in historic places. The Author has never visited the site and therefore has been forced to depend on that he has read or heard regarding the fort and its surroundings. It is known that the fort was changed to considerable extent during the years that it was occupied as a fort and therefore an early accurate description of the fort would not be accurate a few years later. In Chapter XXI, of this series, we gave a description of the fort written by Col. Richard Henderson and this is said to have been written shortly after his arrival at the fort therefore we will take for granted that his description was of the original fort before any changes of any importance were made.

It is a well known fact that many of the early maps made were not always accurate. An old Wilderness Map gives the location of the present town of Boonesborough, Ky., as a little ways north of the site of Fort Boonesborough, and according to the scale it would have been about one mile a little west of north. A recent letter from that vicinity states that Boonesborough, Ky., is south of the old fort site and is built on both sides of Otter Creek. There is a possibility that both the map mentioned above, and the letter are both correct. Small villages and towns have been known to move from one location to another. Perhaps, when the old Wilderness Map was made there was a small community called Boonesborough, Ky., located north and slightly west of north of the site of the fort and later this community became extinct. If such was the case why there would be nothing to prevent a newer community located on Otter Creek, or near there, from adopting the name of Boonesborough, Ky. Under date of February 6, 1932, we wrote to the Postmaster, Boonesboro, Ky., and inquired as follows: "Will you please write the distance your town is from Otter Creek and greatly oblige?" Soon afterwards we received the following reply: "Dr. R. N. Mayfield, Sir: Otter Creek runs through our little village, came very near running in my office a few days ago. Very high water. Respectfully, P. M." This reply should settle the location of the post office that handles the mail for Boonesboro, Ky. A Rand McNally & Co. map (dated, 1920) states that Boonesboro, Madison Co., Ky., had in that year a population of 153 persons.

ROBERTA MOBERLY, who is the postmistress at Red House, P. O. Madison Co., Ky., (six miles south of the site of Fort Boonesborough), in a recent personal letter writes as follows: "The site of the fort is on a high bank above the Kentucky River. The mouth of Otter Creek is one mile from it but does not run by the fort. The railway station is one mile south of the fort. The spring is in a hollow just west of the fort and about one hundred yards from the fort and about one hundred and fifty yards from the Kentucky River. The spring is lower than the fort so they carried their water, etc. **** ROBERTA MOBERLY. From a local drawing there appears to be a bridge over the Kentucky River westward of the sight of the fort, (distance not stated on the drawing), and a Boone Tablet is erected nearby on the highway that crosses the bridge. From the drawing it appears that the highway runs south of the site of the fort. There is also the location of the DANIEL BOONE monument on the site of the fort shown on this drawing.

FELIX WALKER, who was one of the pioneer trail blazers under DANIEL BOONE when the fort was built, wrote a narrative or report of the expedition. This narrative is still preserved and we are indebted to this narrative for many

details of this notable colonizing expedition. Regarding the site of the fort he writes that it was on "A plain, on the south side of the river, wherein was a lick with sulphur springs strongly impregnated." Concerning their first arrival on this plain he writes as follows: "We were permitted to view a very interesting and romantic sight. A number of buffaloes, of all sizes and supposed to be between two and three hundred, made off from the lick in every direction, some running, some slowly with calves. Such a sight we may never see again." The above extract proves that the site of the fort was "On the south side of the river."

COLONEL RICHARD HENDERSON in his description of the fort says that "The parallelogram was about two hundred and sixty feet in length and about one hundred and fifty feet in breadth." From the best accounts obtainable it appears that the long way of the fort was almost parellel with the Kentucky River which is said to flow in a westerly direction when near the site of the fort. It has been said that DANIEL BOONE picked this location on account of nearness of running water. The Kentucky River was flowing on the northern side and the branch or small creek, which was connected with the sulphur springs and salt licks near the fort, was running on the western and southern sides of the fort. This gave an abundance of running water. The spring and salt lick from a map appears to be nearer the northwest corner of the fort than they are to any other corner. We are in doubt as to the way in which the spring branch was following whether it originated at the spring and salt lick and flowed in a general direction to the south and east or vice versa. There was also a well dug inside of the fort. The area of the fort can be obtained by figuring the breadth and length of the sides which were approximately 150 feet by 260 feet.

AN OLD WILDERNESS MAP, published on June 1, 1795 in London, England, by J. Dibren, locates the town of Boonesboro, Ky., as being about halfway between the mouth of Four Mile Creek and the site of Fort Boonesborough, Ky. According to this map we would think that it would place the town about one mile from the fort site. We have been informed that a highway crosses the Kentucky River at or near the mouth of Four Mile Creek. Another old map locates the fort at the confluence of the Kentucky River and Otter Creek. This would be almost correct as the letter quoted in this chapter says that "The mouth of Otter Creek is one mile from it but does not run by the fort." According to this letter which states that Otter Creek does not run by the fort proves that the cut of "Fort Boonesborough, Ky., 1775-1783" published in our last Chapter was not accurate. The stream marked "Otter Creek" must necessarily be either the Kentucky River or the small branch (or creew) that ran west and south of the fort. We are inclined to favor the theory that it was the small branch, or creek, that was misnamed "Otter Creek." Perhaps, when the drawing was made that the small branch was at flood stage and the artist imagined that it was Otter Creek. The artist gave, in our opinion, a fairly good representation of the original fort as the four block houses on the four corners of the fort are given in the picture.

April 30, 1932

CHAPTER XXIII

LETTERS from many sections of the United States have been received by the Author of this series since the beginning of its publication on May 15, 1931. Letters from descendants and kindred of COL. DANIEL BOONE likewise from others who were interested in genealogy and history. Among these letters there is one from a direct descendant of COL. DANIEL BOONE, who is possessed of relics of the famous frontiersman, namely, MR. JAMES H. BOONE, Leeton, Johnson County, Missouri. In previous chapters of this series we have mentioned the family bible of COL. DANIEL BOONE and as this book is mentioned in MR. BOONE'S letter we are going to publish same as corroborative evidence of the present (1932) existence of this valuable book. The letter follows:

Leeton, Mo.,
March 21, 1932

Dr. R. N. Mayfield
Seattle, Washington

Dear Dr. Mayfield:

You of course, know that I am the owner of some valuable DANIEL BOONE relic, "namely," his family bible and record, a hackle he made, and a griddle that his grandfather, GEORGE BOONE III, brought from England in 1717.

Having decided to part with them, would like to dispose of these relics to some one who would prize them. Would you be interested? If not, could you inform me who would. Thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,
JAMES H. BOONE,
Leeton, Mo.

P.S.--I have a minimum price of $10,000.00.

THE ANCESTRAL LINE of MR. JAMES H. BOONE is as follows: 1. GEORGE BOONE I who lived in or near Exeter, England. 2. GEORGE BOONE II, of Bradnich, near Exeter, England, who married SARAH UPPEY (UPPY). 3. GEORGE BOONE III, (emigrant ancester to America), who was born in Stoak, near Exeter, England, and married MARY MILTON MAUGRIDGE. He emigrated to America in 1717 and died in Exeter, Penn. on July 27, 1774. 4. SQUIRE BOONE (emigrant ancester to America), who was born in Bradnich, near Exeter, Eng., on Nov. 25, 1696. He migrated to America about 1712-1713 and married in Berks Co., Penn., in 1720, SARAH MORGAN. He died in the Yadkin River Valley in North Carolina. 5. DANIEL BOONE (later colonel and famous frontiersman) who was born in Penn., on Oct. 22, 1734, and married REBECCAH BRYAN on Aug. 14, 1756, in North Carolina. He died in Missouri on Sept. 26, 1820. 6. DANIEL MORGAN BOONE who was born in 1769. 7. DANIEL BOONE. 8. JAMES H. BOONE who was born June 7, 1862 (writer of the letter printed above).

We think that we are among the pioneers in the field of BOONE literature as our first account of the BOONE family was collected prior to and written in 1901. This account was filed in the LIBRARY OF CONGRESS in 1902. Later research has made many corrections and additions to the original data filed in the LIBRARY OF CONGRESS in 1902. Since that time we have collected much genealogical and historical data on BOONE and allied families some of which was published in these columns in the serial "Boone Family History," and some has been published in this serial entitled "BOONE NOTES" with a great deal more waiting publication in this series. For many years we have endeavored to assist in the promulgation of the genealogical and historical data of the BOONE family and especially COL. DANIEL BOONE. It was with the object of calling attention to the remarkable achievements of the famous pioneer and Indian fighter that caused us to have printed a circular letter, (in 1931 or the last days of 1930), in which DANIEL BOONE was featured. The letter was mailed out to different addresses in the United States and also enclosed in our private correspondence. In view of the fact that the details of the letter are just as important now as on the day of its publication we are going to quote same and thereby make said letter available to all of our readers. The letter follows:

OFFICE OF
DR. R. N. MAYFIELD,

Major and Surgeon (Retired 1912); Ex-President of Colorado State Board Medical Examiners; Former Lecturer on Clinical Medicine; and Ex-Surgeon Union Pacific Railway.

Suite A Washington Building, 705 First Ave., Seattle, Washington
Telephone Main 9437.

Dear Sir or Madam:

"Believe it or not." Before Christmas, in 1930, a man of family came in my office. I gave him a Boone leaflet and asked him to read it and learn what a

great man DANIEL BOONE was. He asked, "Who was DANIEL BOONE?" I said that he was a great Indian fighter in 79 and the 80's. He said, "1879"? No, I said, 1779.

This man was born and educated at our National Capital. His father has drawn a government salary for more than 40 years.

What do you think of schools that graduate pupils that never heard of DANIEL BOONE? I want every child to know of the life of DANIEL BOONE. That is why I am sending you this leaflet.

What would Kentucky have been had it not been for DANIEL BOONE? I will send you his picture free for your library if you wish.

Please place enclosures in your files in the library for reference and oblige,

DR. R. N. MAYFIELD.

(PICTURE OF COL. DANIEL BOONE)

COL. DANIEL BOONE

The old Pioneer and Hero of the forests when nearing the end of his trail, in his 86th year.

Many artists paint a "hump" on his nose which was not there.

DR. R. N. MAYFIELD

Copyrighted Seattle, Washington

IN THE CHAPTER previous to this chapter, i. e. CHAPTER XXII, we promised to continue our notes regarding Fort Boonesborough, Ky., and its vicinity in this chapter therefore we will resume our description of the same. It seems from late information received since CHAPTER XXII was written that the source of the spring branch (or small creek), that ran south of the fort, was at the spring near the fort and westerly from same. This spring branch was nearer the fort than Otter Creek as said creek was about one half mile south of the spring branch and therefore farther away from the fort. According to this information the stream "labeled Otter Creek" in the picture published in CHAPTER XXI, (March 31, 1932), should be marked "Spring Branch" and doubtless, in making the engraving for the picture as printed, the omission of the foliage on the banks of the Spring Branch would make the stream of water seem larger than it would if the foliage had been shown in the picture. It has been said that there was a thick growth of bushes, etc., on both sides of the Spring Branch. Otter Creek after the fort is past turns towards the north, then east, and south-east to the mouth of Otter Creek where it joins the Kentucky River. The salt licks and the spring near the fort seem beyond a doubt to be the beginnings of the Spring Branch. We will resume the description of the fort and environs in a later chapter. We have not as yet read CHAPTER XXII, (April 15, 1932), for possible typographical errors.

May 15, 1932

CHAPTER XXIV

NOTES ON FORT BOONESBOROUGH AND VICINITY

BESS L. HAWTHORN in writing about the site of Fort Boonesborough states the following: "The site is surrounded by a stone wall about three feet high. Inside is a marker and on it are the names of those who were within the fort." (Erected by the D. A. R. Society, Madison Co., Ky.). The ferry boat, "Daniel Boone," just north. The road up the steep bank passes the spring and around the west and the south side to the summer hotel that is about 600 feet from the east end of the fort site. The elm tree is between the hotel and the fort site. The old sycamore is southwest of the site and across the spring branch. The black sulphur water is now drawn by a big pump. It is near the spring."

YOU will note from the above that the elm tree is between the fort site and

the summer hotel. In 1927 a young elm tree was brought from North Carolina to replace the elm tree standing in the days of DANIEL BOONE. The young elm tree was planted in soil brought from North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and from the graves (or near the graves) of many of our great and noted men. It is said that this tree was planted by the BOONE family or that some of the family assisted in the planting of the young tree to mark the site of the historic elm tree. This young tree is protected by an iron fence and it is said to be about one hundred feet east of the southeast corner of the site occupied by the fort. About five hundred feet east of this elm tree is located the summer hotel and near by the said hotel are the dance hall and cottages.

A LADY, who lived in a county adjoining Madison Co., Ky., wrote us sometime past, in part, as follows: "We crossed on the ferry though and we had a drink from the spring. There was a dance hall being built near the fort site when we were there. It was just across the creek from where DANIEL BOONE jumped from a great height into the creek when the Indians were after him. I am sending your letter to a brother of mine and perhaps he will be able to give you more details." (End of quotation from letter). Another reliable party writes us that there is now a bridge where the ferry was located and doubtless the new bridge has replaced the ferry boat, "Daniel Boone," in carrying passengers, freight, etc., across the Kentucky River near the site of Fort Boonesborough. The same party also writes us that the sulphur well pump is about four hundred feet south of the southwest corner of the site of the fort.

THE BLUFFS along and near the banks of the Kentucky River opposite the fort site are said to be at least two hundred feet in height at certain places and the old road from the ferry site had to zigzag up the banks to reach the higher plateau south of the river. The newer highway doubtless has eliminated some of the shorter turns in the road but we note from a pencil sketch of the road from the old ferry landing southward to the plateau that the road turns towards the left and then to the right, etc., to avoid steeper grades near the river. After reaching the higher ground the roadway continues towards the south until past the location of the fort site then curves towards the east and continues in that direction beyond the intersection of said roadway and the private road going northward to the summer hotel which is located east of the site of what was once Fort Boonesborough, Ky. From the pencil sketch there seems to be another road branching off from the private road, just mentioned, and said branch road appears to extend westward between the roadway (highway) and the site of the fort. We also note from the said sketch that the ground south of the fort site slopes towards the southwest and the licks and spring which are the beginnings of the spring branch (or small creek) are located in a west and southwesterly direction from the pioneer stronghold of the early settlers. Some historians condemn DANIEL BOONE for locating the fort so near the high clay banks of the spring, licks, and spring branch (or small creek) as it afforded cover for the Indians during their attacks upon the fort.

COL. RICHARD HENDERSON in his journal, "Expedition to Cantucky in 1775", under date of May 13, 1775, in writing about the famous elm tree of pioneer days says: "About fifty yards from the river, behind my camp and a fine spring a little to the west, stands one of the finest elms that perhaps nature has ever produced. The tree is produced on a beautiful plain and surrounded by a turf of fine white clover forming a green to the very stock. The trunk is about four feet through to the branches which are about nine feet from the ground. From thence it regularly extends its large branches on every side at such equal distances as to form the most beautiful tree the imagination can suggest" (End of quotation). There was also a famous sycamore tree near Fort Boonesborough and one author has written the following: "An old sycamore tree still stands to mark what was once the location of Fort Boonesborough". (End of quotation). This was evidently written prior to the planting in 1927, of the young elm tree to replace the elm tree mentioned by COL. RICHARD HENDERSON in his journal, above mentioned. DANIEL BOONE and his frontiersmen began the building of the fort on April 1, 1775 and

COL. RICHARD HENDERSON and thirty men arrived on April 20, 1775. An account of his arrival at the fort contains the sentence, viz., "25 guns were fired" and we presume that it was to celebrate their arrival and welcome the new addition to the garrison. COL. HENDERSON and his party had left their wagons in Powell Valley and hurried forward. As previously stated in this series of articles, the fort consisted of log houses facing the interior of the enclosure and between the houses were sharp pointed palisades or stakes of wood. In case an additional cabin was needed and space permitted, it was not a very difficult task to remove enough palisades to make room for a house. In later days it was said that the palisades were only on the east end of the fort. No nails were used in place of same, in the construction of the cabins, wooden pins were utilized. All the cabins were covered with "clap boards." Near the fort the tree stumps were cut close to the ground; the brush, bushes, and foliage were cleared away, this was done to prevent Indians from hiding near the fort. It has been said that often fires were built at night when an Indian attack was expected so that the light from the fires surrounding the fort would enable the settlers to see the Indians in case an attack was made on the fort. We have read an account which stated that the men quit working building the fort before it was really completely finished because they decided that there was no Indians near and on the war path.

We will close this chapter with a few comments concerning the errata in CHAPTER XXII, (published April 15, 1932). We noted that the entire heading of "BOONE NOTES" was omitted down to the sentence: "Continued from the issue of March 31, 1932)." In the first paragraph and in the first line read "AN OLD MAP or drawing" instead of "AN OLD MAP of drawing." In the fifth paragraph and in the eighth line read "the sulphur spring" instead of "the sulphur springs," in the same paragraph and in the twelfth line read "the spring branch was flowing" instead of "the spring branch was following." In the sixth paragraph and in the eleventh line the spelling of the word "published" is not correct. In the same paragraph and in the thirteenth line read "creek" instead of "creew." The closing sentence "(To be continued)" was omitted from said chapter. We have not as yet read CHAPTER XXIII, (April 30, 1932) for possible typographical errors.

May 30, 1932

CHAPTER XXV

LATER NOTES CONCERNING FORT BOONESBOROUGH, KY.

PROF. S. M. MAYFIELD, Berea College, Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, has been of great assistance to the Author in securing accurate information regarding the site of Fort Boonesborough and its surroundings. He is a teacher at a college in the same county in which the site of the pioneer fort is located and he spends his vacations at Booneboro Beach on the Kentucky River. We have recently been in communication with our cousin, PROF. MAYFIELD, and have secured a map drawn from the official records of Madison County, Ky., which gives an authentic description of the fort site and its environs. We are publishing below in this chapter a reproduction of said map which will show at a glance the fort site and vicinity. The scale of distance is two miles to one inch on the map. You will note on the map that the general direction of the Kentucky River at the fort site is practically from the south to the north. Boonesboro (Boonesborough), Ky. is now (1932) a town of about thirty five or forty houses. The largest building is the hotel which is located eastward from the junction of the two highways. The older highway crosses the river at the old ferry and the newer highway crosses over the new bridge. There is a private roadway from the highway to the hotel, the old elm tree, and the fort site. East of the hotel is a bathing beach which is very popular in the summer time. A dance hall said to have been built in the spring of 1918 is between the hotel and the memorial at the fort site. There is said to be a building either near or under the old elm that is built in the form

of an open shed the roof of which is almost flat. Spring Creek flows in a northeasterly direction to the Kentucky River and this creek is west and northwesterly from the fort site.

(MAP OF

FORT BOONESBOROUGH, KY.,

AND VICINITY)

Map drawn from official records of Madison County, Kentucky by PROF. S. M. MAYFIELD, Berea College, Berea, Madison Co., Ky.

Reproduction made by DR. R. N. MAYFIELD, Suite A Washington Building, 705 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington

FORT BOONESBOROUGH, KY., as you will note on the above map, was a parallelogram. The longest sides of which faced in almost north west and south east directions and therefore there would be approximately a north corner, south corner, west corner, and an east corner of the fort site. In other words certain corners of the original building were farther from the center of the fort in the four different directions just named than any other part of the fort. Between what we will call the south corner of the fort and the east corner was located in pioneer days the gate that closed the entrance to the fort. Between the gate of the original fort and the south corner of same and about one hundred feet from the present site (so we have been informed) is the famous elm tree. Data received from various sources has been rather conflicting regarding the exact location of this tree. One of our correspondents states that the elm is about one hundred feet southeast from the fort site and about five hundred feet from the hotel. There is said to be a roadway from the elm tree around the south corner of the fort and north and northwesterly towards Spring Creek then to the old ferry landing. About one thousand feet from the fort site is the old ferry landing and the new bridge on the new highway is said to be about six hundred feet farther on down the Kentucky River. The spring, (concerning which so much has been written), is said to be west of the corner of the fort site that was the farthest to the west of any of the four corners of the fort. An old sycamore tree stood inside the fort not so very far from the southwesterly side of the enclosure. This tree was a marker of the site long after the fort had ceased to exist. It is shown as standing majestically in the background of a picture and in the foreground is shown the monument or marker erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate the memory of the brave men and women who fearlessly and heroically fought to defend the fort in the days of the Indian warfare.

CLARK COUNTY, KENTUCKY, which borders Madison County, Ky., on the north and is just across the Kentucky River from Fort Boonesborough, Ky., has several patriotic societies. These societies were instrumental in having a fitting memorial statue carved that will be placed on the Clark County side of the Fort Boonesboro memorial bridge on the new highway. MR. J. H. MILLEN, Engineer, Madison County, Ky., writes under date of May 6, 1932 as follows: "I have just been down to Boonesboro, Ky., and put the tape to the bridge. 957 feet long; 20 feet driving space; 105 feet high from the water. (Signed) J. H. MILLEN, Engineer, Madison County, Ky." (End of extract from letter). It will be noted that the Kentucky River is many hundreds of feet wide at this place. Winchester, Ky., is the county seat of Clark County and the following news item was recently published in the newspapers. The news item follows:

"BOONE STATUE TO BE PLACED"
Work of Winchester Sculptor to be placed at Memorial Bridge
Figure 8-1/2 feet high

Winchester, Ky., May 7, 1932.--A statue of Daniel Boone is to be erected by the patriotic societies of Clark County at the Clark side approach to the Fort

Boonesborough memorial bridge. The statue has recently been completed by A. D. Fisher, Winchester sculptor.

The figure, carved from a block of Bedford stone, is 8-1/2 feet in height and stands on a ten-foot pedestal. The pioneer Indian fighter will be represented with rifle in hand looking eagerly over the Kentucky River.

The highway at the point on the approach to the bridge where the statue is to be placed has been broadened to allow tourists to drive off the main highway to look at the figure without interfering with traffic." (End of news item).

BEDFORD STONE used in this statue was undoubtedly from the stone quarries at Bedford, Indiana. It was in this same town, many years ago, that the Author, DR. R. N. MAYFIELD, began his profession. We never thought at that time that a slab from the quarries at that town would later be carved into a statue of our kinsman, DANIEL BOONE, who did much to save Kentucky from the fury of Indian warfare.

MRS. JAMES W. CAPERTON, Richmond, Kentucky, who is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in a recent letter to the Author, writes, in part, as follows: "The sycamore grove and hollow are west of the fort site. The spring and the lick are in the sycamore grove and they are located about 100 yards west of the monument erected by the BOONESBOROUGH CHAPTER, D.A.R. The monument stands on what was the northeast corner of the stockade in 1775. (Signed) MRS. JAMES W. CAPERTON, Richmond, Ky., (D.A.R.). (End of extract). The names on this monument were published in CHAPTER XVI, "BOONE NOTES", (published in the issue of January 15, 1932 of this publication).

IN PIONEER DAYS, it was customary to locate, if possible, near a spring of water and doubtless the finding of the spring, which was mentioned above, had its influence in locating the fort. You will note from the map printed in this chapter that said spring was in a westerly direction from the fort and between it and the small creek (now called Spring Creek). We have been informed that a roadway now crosses Spring Creek at a place northwesterly from the fort site and spring.--

June 15, 1932

CHAPTER XXVI

BOONESBOROUGH, KENTUCKY

WILSON CLUB PUBLICATIONS No. 16, "BOONESBOROUGH" by GEORGE W. RANCK, gives interesting data regarding the early settlement of the town now known as Boonesboro, Ky. In said volume, on page 165 in "FELIX WALKER'S JOURNAL", will be found an account of the arrival of the pioneers at the Kentucky River where later the fort was erected. (Following the Indian attack on Boone and his men, Walker, who was one of the party wrote--) * * * * * "We remained in the same place twelve days; I could not be removed sooner without danger of instant death. At length I was carried in a litter between two horses, twelve miles, to Kentucky river, where we made a station, and called it Boonesborough, situated in a plain on the south side of the river, wherein was a lick with two sulphur springs strongly impregnated." (End of quotation).

ON PAGE 256 of the volume above mentioned will be found the following (which was taken from "Henning's Statutes at Large", Vol. X, page 134): "AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE TOWN OF BOONESBOROUGH IN THE COUNTY OF KENTUCKY". Passed at the Session of the General Assembly of Virginia held at Williamsburg, Commencing October 4, 1779, and in the Fourth Year of the Commonwealth.

Whereas it hath been represented to this present General Assembly that the inhabitants of the township called Boonesborough lying on Kentucky river in the county of Kentucky have laid off twenty acres of land into lots and streets and have petitioned this Assembly that the said lots and streets together with fifty acres of land adjoining thereto may be laid off into lots and streets and established a town for the reception of traders and that Six Hundred and Forty Acres of land allowed by law to every township for a common may also be laid off

adjoining thereto. Be it therefore enacted, That the said fifty acres of land adjoining the said forty lots already laid off shall be and the same is hereby vested in Richard Callaway, Charles Minns Thruston, Levin Powell, Edmund Taylor, James Estre, Edward Bradley, John Kennedy, David Gist, Pemberton Rollins, and Daniel Boone, gentlemen, trustees to be by them or any six of them laid out in lots of half an acre each with convenient streets which together with the lots and streets so laid off in the said township shall be and the same is hereby established a town by the name of Boonesborough."

"And be it further enacted, That so soon as the said fifty acres of land shall be so laid out into lots and streets the said trustees shall cause a plan thereof together with a plan of said township as the same is already laid off to be returned to the court of the said County of Kentucky there to be recorded, etc., etc."* * * * (End of quotation).

W. B. TURLEY, clerk of the Madison County Court (Ky.), has on record in his office a plan of the Town of Boonesborough that is dated December 2, 1809. The deputies of said court are R. C. BROADDUS and MRS. C. F. HIGGINS, (April, 1932). Through the courtesy of MRS. C. F. HIGGINS, we recently received a drawing copied from the original plat dated December 2, 1809 and mentioned above. The original map or plat bears the following endorsement:

"July Court 1810. A plan of the Town of Boonesborough was returned and ordered to be recorded. To-wit: A Plan of the Town of Boonesborough. The In and Out lots, Streets, Alleys, Etc. December 2, 1809.

PRESLEY WILKERSON, Clk."

THE PLAN of the town made in 1809 shows that the streets and lots have a tendency to conform with the Kentucky river which seems to make a graceful curve at the town site. The street nearest the river bears the name of Water Street. Then we note Middle Street; Main Street (which is designated as North Main and South Main); Back Street; Spring Street; Boone Road, Etc. As above stated, this plan is on record at Richmond, Madison County, Ky. Doubtless the original townsite has been enlarged and new streets added since 1809. A correspondent recently wrote us that the present townsite of Boonesboro, Ky., was approximately as follows regarding its limits. "Beginning at a point on the Kentucky river about one-half mile north of the mouth of Otter Creek thence west about one mile, thence north about one and one-fourth miles, then east to the Kentucky river, thence following the west bank of the Kentucky river to the point of beginning." Naturally the historic spots of the early town such as the site of the fort, the treaty grounds, the elm tree, the sycamore grove and the sycamore hollow are in the present town site. A comparison of the original plat and later plats made of the town makes us wonder if the original plat was a survey or a drawing of the town as it was presumed to be at that time. The curve in the Kentucky river does not seem to be as pronounced in later maps as it was in the original plat. The river may have been encroaching on the western bank at Boonesboro, Ky., and straightened its course somewhat in the one hundred years and more since the first maps were made. All the streets named above with the exception of South Main Street and the most of Boone Road are north of Spring Street. The general direction of Water, Middle, North Main, and Back Street are north and south with a marked inclination toward the northwest and southeast. Spring Street seems to be in a general direction of east to west but not exactly in said directions. Boone Road which connects with Spring Street and runs in a general east to west direction seems to incline towards the southwest while Spring Street when going west from the Kentucky river to Boone Road seems to incline towards the northwest. None of the streets seem to be exactly north and south or east and west in their directions.

GEORGE W. RANCK'S volume "BOONESBOROUGH", previously mentioned in this chapter, gives, on page 110, a map of the "Town of Boonesborough in 1787" which shows the plan of the town as adopted during the Revolution. The reproduction is said to have been taken from the Collins Drawing. In a copy of said map recently mailed to us the following places were indicated on the copy by numbers, viz., 1. Ferry Commons; 2. Lick Commons; 3. Fort; 4. Burying Ground; 5. Water Street; 6. Main

Street; 7. Spring Street; 8. Boone Road. We regret that we have not a late map of the city for accurate details as to the present (1932) status quo of the town of Boonesboro, Ky.

MARY E. DAY, Winchester, Ky., in a recent letter informs us that: Otter Creek is about one-half mile from the east line of the fort site; the new bridge over the Kentucky river is about one-fourth of a mile from the fort site; the lick and the spring are from sixty to seventy yards apart; the ferry was located from two hundred and fifty to three hundred yards from the west line of the fort site; the new highway bridge is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards beyond the ferry down stream and therefore farther away from the fort site than the ferry.

THE LEXINGTON (KY.) LEADER on May 25, 1932 printed the following news item from Stanford, Lincoln County, Ky., viz.

"BOONE FAMILY REUNION IN LINCOLN, JUNE 26th
(Special to The Leader)

STANFORD, KY., May 25, 1932. Members of the Boone family, including many direct descendants of the famous Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone, will hold their annual reunion this year on Sunday, June 26, 1932 at the fair grounds here. The reunion last year was held at the Goshen church and a large crowd was in attendance. An interesting program is being arranged for the meeting this summer." (End of news item).

THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Frankfort, Ky., under date of May 23, 1932, has made the following announcement: "The Annual "BOONE DAY" meeting of the Historical Society takes place in the Old State House on Tuesday, June 7th, at 11:00 a.m. The program for the occasion has been arranged in connection with the UNVEILING of the PORTRAIT of PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which has been painted for the Society by the Kentucky artist, MR. CHARLES SNEED WILLIAMS, of Louisville and Chicago. An address will be delivered by DR. LOUIS A. WARREN, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, Director of the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation, who is nationally known as an authority on Abraham Lincoln. Governor Laffoon, ex-officio president of the Historical Society, will preside. The meeting is open to the public, and all interested persons are cordially invited to be present.

JOUETT TAYLOR CANNON, Secretary."

STANDFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, mentioned above, is where an ancester of the Author enlisted for service in the CLARK and BOONE expedition against the Indians in Ohio in 1782. Said ancestor was JEREMIAH BOONE. We noted no typographical errata in CHAPTER XXIV, "BOONE NOTES", published in the issue of May 15, 1932. We noted no errata in CHAPTER XXV of this series in the issue of May 30, 1932 (Genealogical Department dated May 31, 1932.) A continuation of this series regarding the Boone family will be published in the next issue of this publication.

June 30, 1932

CHAPTER XXVII

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

DANIEL BOONE'S character is aptly described by FELIX WALKER in his "Journal". The Indians wounded FELIX WALKER when enroute to the site of Fort Boonesborough, Ky., in 1775. An extract from said "Journal" is as follows: "Let me never forget the kindness, tenderness, and sympathy shown me by COL. DANIEL BOONE. He was my father, my physician and friend; attended me; cured by wounds; consoled me in my distress and fostered me as his own child." (End of extract). We are indebted for the above extract to MRS. JAMES W. CAPERTON nee KATHERINE PHELPS, member of the D. A. R., Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. In forwarding the above extract MRS. CAPERTON wrote, in part, as follows: "This is a beautiful tribute of gratitude to a truly great spirit."

THE SITE of the fort is now enclosed; there is no gate, as in the days of the pioneers, and the enclosure is now entered by means of steps located between the

north and east corners of the fort site. About fifty feet from the steps over the wall and about one third of the way towards the center of the enclosure is the monument. It is said that the only tree now (1932) growing in the enclosure is a wild cherry tree located just northeast of the monument. We have mentioned in previous chapters the famous elm tree that was near the fort site and the famous sycamore tree that grew within the fort and marked for many years the historic site of the pioneer fortress. There is now a sycamore grove on both sides of the spring branch near the fort site. This grove is located west and southwest of the enclosure. The branches of sycamore trees usually begin on the tree trunk a short distance from the ground. The branches of elm trees usually begin much higher on the trunk than the branches on the sycamore trees. The marker erected on the fort site is very likely about as high as the lower branches on the average sycamore tree. We have recently been informed that the north branch of Otter Creek has its source not far from the source of the spring branch that flows near the old fort site. The sources of the two small streams are said to be about six hundred feet apart and the land in said vicinity is practically level. At times of heavy rains sometimes the north branch of Otter Creek overflows into the spring branch and occasionally the reverse happens and the spring branch overflows into the north branch of Otter Creek. The heavy growth of underbrush near the banks of these streams, in pioneer days, prevented to some extent the rapid flowing of the water. The burying ground of Fort Boonesborough, Ky., was not far from the fort site and it is now within the city limits of Boonesboro, Ky. The fort site is also in the city limits of said town. South Main Street extends from Spring Street, (Boonesboro, Ky.), southward to within a half mile of Otter Creek and said street is located about half the distance between the Kentucky river and the Richmond (Ky.) Pike.

AFTER JANUARY 1779, each settler was granted 400 acres of land (and the right to buy other lands), by the state of Virginia. Only three men who raised corn the first year at Fort Boonesborough remained there. Many of the early settlers were very severe in their criticism of Col. Richard Henderson and Col. Nathaniel Hart. (It has been said that Col. Henderson had shaved shingles instead of "clap boards" on his kitchen roof and we are wondering if said shingles were imported from North Carolina as the home made "clap boards" were used extensively in the roofing of pioneer homes. Col. Henderson occupied the corner cabin on the "north corner" of the fort and the cabin was said to have been larger than the other cabins. The upper story of this cabin projected over the side wall of the fort in order to give a view along the side of the fort in two directions.) Col. Henderson's first visit to Fort Boonesborough terminated in August 1775.

COL. RICHARD CALLOWAY was granted the right, on October 25, 1779, to establish a ferry over the Kentucky river near the site of the fort. He was later killed at this ferry by Indians and he is listed among the fifty two persons killed in the founding of Fort Boonesborough. Among this number killed were: Col. Nathaniel Hart killed in August, 1782, and buried near the fort; Capt. C. Irvine killed on Tate's Creek in 1786; Capt. James Estill killed on Hinkston Creek about two miles from what is now Mt. Sterling, Ky.; Thomas Phelps was killed on Otter Creek. (End of casualty list.)--Isaac Shelby (later Gov. Shelby of Kentucky), married Susannah Hart, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Hart, in 1784, at Fort Boonesborough, Ky.--After the death of Capt. James Estill, his widow returned to Fort Boonesborough and their daughter, Sallie Lucy Phelps, was the person who gave the alarm when three girls were captured near the fort by Indians. During the early days of the settlements, salt was very scarce and often articles of clothing were traded for salt. It has been said that a cow was traded on one occasion for a quart of salt. Salt was very useful in curing fresh meat for food. There were salt licks near the fort as Felix Walker in his "Journal" writes about the buffalo drinking the brackish water near the licks and spring. There are many Indian mounds in Madison County, Ky.; some are near Boonesboro, Ky., and others are near the mouth of Otter Creek.

IN PIONEER DAYS when the fort was in use and for many years afterwards there

was located, between the corner furthest to the south and the corner furthest to the east, a gate that was called the "South Gate" although in reality it faced towards the southeast. From this gate there was a path or road that crossed the spring branch and another path or road that passed around the "south corner" of the fort and extended onward in a north and northwesterly direction to Calloway's ferry over the Kentucky river. In those days the timber was cut away from near the fort and there was practically cleared ground from the fort to the spring branch. There was small timber south and southwest of the spring branch. A treaty with the Indians was once held in front of the "South Gate" and within "shooting distance" from the fort. Some histories tell of the protection afforded the Indians during the different sieges of the fort by the clay banks of the spring branch, spring, stumps, and logs. The old Indian trail to the north passed by the licks and spring which were approximately from sixty to seventy yards apart. It must be remembered that during the Revolutionary period that many of the Indians were armed with rifles and guns of various kinds some of which had been furnished them by the British and Canadians while some of said arms had been sold to them by unscrupulous traders who cared nothing for human life if a profit could be made. Considerable damages was done by many of the traders who might, perhaps, be termed the "financiers" of this early period of our history. Times, conditions, and methods change but sometimes the results in human misery bear a marked resemblance. Both fire arms and bows and arrows were used by the Indians against the settlers during the sieges of Fort Boonesborough, Ky. The guns of the Indians was one of the reasons why they killed so many settlers during the early settlement of Kentucky.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD connects the towns of Richmond, Madison County and Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky. The nearest railroad station to the fort site is called Boone Station and is located about one mile south and southeast of what was once Fort Boonesborough, Ky. Traveling southward on the railroad you cross Otter Creek south of its confluence with the Kentucky river and continue along in the same general direction as the creek until you reach Richmond, Ky. It is said that both Otter Creek and Tate Creek have their sources not far from the bridge at Richmond, Ky. It is said that during the trail blazing expedition to found the fort that an Indian fight occurred on Otter Creek and that it was from this battle ground that COL. DANIEL BOONE wrote to COL. RICHARD HENDERSON regarding the sending of re-inforcements. Boone Station, (mentioned above), on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is said to be on the southeast side of Otter Creek and near its confluence with the Kentucky river and therefore on the opposite side of said creek from Fort Boonesborough. Boone Station is about halfway between Richmond and Winchester, Ky., and the distance is, perhaps, about ten or twelve miles from said station to either of the two towns, just named. About a mile or so northward and across the Kentucky river, from the said station is another railroad station called Fort, Ky., located on the east side of the said river, whose population is said to be about 800 persons. In former years travel from Ford, Ky., to the fort site was via the ferry. At the present time the travel via the highway from Winchester, Ky., crosses the river over the new BOONE MEMORIAL BRIDGE which is located in a northwesterly direction from the fort site.

It is said that just before Otter Creek joins the Kentucky river that its flows almost directly east. We have not as yet read CHAPTER XXVI, "BOONE NOTES" published in the issue of June 15, 1932, for typographical errors.

July 15, 1932

CHAPTER XXVIII

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, continued

MICHAEL STONER was the messenger who carried the first message from DANIEL BOONE, with the "Wilderness Trail" blazers en route to Kentucky to Col. Richard Henderson, of the Transylvania Company. Among the numerous qualifications of

MICHAEL STONER, who was a famous frontiersman, we will mention the following: Surveyor, border scout, trail blazer, and a noted hunter. He was one of the hunters who provided meat for the settlers at Fort Boonesborough. ******SAMUEL TATE, one of the trail blazers with DANIEL BOONE, had a son in the wilderness country. This fact is proved by an extract from the letter written by DANIEL BOONE to Col. Henderson, just mentioned. The extract follows: "March 25, 1775. Indians fired on my company, half hour before day. Killed Twitty and his negro, wounded Walker. On 28th as we were hunting for provisions we found SAM TATE'S son who gave us an account of an attack on his camp, 27th." (End of extract.) It is also said that SAMUEL TATE had a brother with him in the trail blazing expedition and that said brother was present in the camp when Twitty and his negro were killed. ***The Boonesborough Parliament assembled at Fort Boonesborough, Ky., under the famous elm tree on May 23, 1775 (one account says May 24, 1775). DANIEL BOONE, Squire Boone (brother of DANIEL BOONE), William Cocke, Samuel Henderson, William Moore, and Col. Richard Callaway were elected to represent the new settlement. (Note: There was the question of whether the state of North Carolina or the state of Virginia held the rights of sovereignty over the new colony. It was founded by the Transylvania Company of North Carolina under the direction of Col. Richard Henderson.) The Boonesborough Parliament adjourned to meet in September, 1775, but it never reassembled. It has been stated that four laws to govern the new settlement were adopted by said parliament and that the laws had reference to the administration of justice; the militia; game laws, and legal fees. It has been claimed that Col. Richard Henderson wanted to sell the land to the settlers under the conditions that rents could later be collected by Col. Henderson or the Company on said lands. We have no evidence on hand to support the above statement and further evidence is desired. For some reason or other Col. Henderson did not seem to be very popular with the early settlers in and near Fort Boonesborough.*******After one of the Indian sieges of Fort Boonesborough, Ky., the rank of major of militia was conferred on DANIEL BOONE.*******We have been informed that there is a high ridge to the northwest of the fort site at Boonesborough and that from this ridge that an excellent view of the fort site can be obtained.

A DESCRIPTION OF DANIEL BOONE'S RIFLE is as follows: "His rifle was five feet, three and one half inches long and therefore almost as long as the average short man was tall. The barrel of the rifle was over four feet long. Caliber 44 and carried a round ball that weighed 55 balls to the pound. The stock of the rifle was short and light. The sights were low and it was fired by a flint lock. A thimble full of powder for a hundred yards or a little more. He increased the amount of powder for longer distance using the "patched" round ball. It is said that his shooting was so accurate that he did not bother at all times to change the low sights on his rifle. The weight of the rifle was eleven pounds."******* The deadly execution of the rifle in the hands of the Kentucky pioneers is a matter of history.******We will now refer again to the fort site at Boonesborough and its surroundings. For the benefit of our readers who have read the entire series of this narrative of the BOONE family entitled "BOONE NOTES", we will say that in a few instances that the minor details regarding certain locations and events are conflicting and do not exactly agree. The reasons therefore are that accounts of the same event or location very often do not agree and one author often endeavors to correct another author. Letters received from persons now living, who have visited differs from various published accounts of said location. It has been our endeavor to publish many different visions in the hope that eventually the correct information may be obtained. Some information that we have obtained has been "hearsay" which the reader will know is not in every instance dependable. Therefore in any case where the information given in a chapter does not quite agree with the information given in a preceding chapter, you are respectfully requested to take in consideration the varied sources from which said information has been obtained. When a contradiction is published the author is well aware of the fact and in many instances the attention of the reader is called to same. Our intention is to publish the various accounts so that in time "The wheat may be separated

from the chaff."

WITH A FEW REMARKS regarding the environments of the fort at Boonesborough, the original fort, and the present fort site, we will then pass on from said subjects and take up the narratice of the early history of Kentucky as associated with the BOONE family. *******Streams near the fort were the Kentucky river, Spring creek (or branch), and Otter creek. In the early days when foliage, brush, and bushes were abundant, very little knowledge of the sources of Otter creek, Spring creek, etc., was known. Later on when the land was cleared and surveyed the streams could be traced to their beginnings. There is a strong possibility that as DANIEL BOONE and his trails blazers had crossed Otter creek enroute to the site of the fort that they took it for granted that they had again crossed Otter creek when they crossed the Spring creek (or branch) near the fort site and therefore referred to the last named creek as Otter Creek when in reality it was Spring creek. (One account says that it is over a mile from the source of Spring creek to its confluence with the Kentucky river and another account says that the said creek is more than four miles in length. "Take your choice" on information.) From a late map we note that the general direction of Spring creek near the fort is northeasterly. It has been said that as early as 1778 that a map was made of Spring creek and that on said map that the sources of the creek were given as being the salt licks and the spring. An army officer in 1844 was said to have made a map giving the sources mentioned above as the sources of Spring Creek. It is said that one of the branches of Otter creek has its source not far from the sources of Spring creek and that said branch of Otter creek flows in a general direction towards the south and southeast until it eventually flows into Otter creek. PROF. S. M. MAYFIELD, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, estimates that the spring is about 200 feet from the fort site and that said site is from 300 to 500 feet from the Kentucky river.

THE BRINK OF THE BLUFFS of the Kentucky river near the fort site have been variously estimated from one hundred and fifty feet to five hundred feet from the fort site. We consider that the estimate of PROF. S. M. MAYFIELD regarding the distance from the fort site to the river as conclusive, i. e. from 300 feet to 500 feet, as the professor is a resident of Madison County, Ky., and also he spends much of his vacation time at or near the sandy beach at Fort Boonesboro, Ky. Lock No. 10 is said to be about a half a mile up the Kentucky river from the fort site. *******The correct date of the planting of the young elm tree, to replace the famous elm tree of pioneers days, is said to have been September 5, 1927. We have been informed that MISS BESS L. HAWTHORNE, La Place, Illinois, who is a BOONE descendant and one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the AMERICAN ORDER OF PIONEERS, (Incorporated--Organized on July 4, 1926 at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Penn.), planted the young elm tree referred to above. The author of this series of articles has in his possession a picture drawn of Fort Boonesborough, Ky., in 1775 and in said picture there is no part of the fort near the brink of the bluffs on the Kentucky river. ******We have been informed that a photo taken sometime back shows that the fort site is on the higher ground with the bluffs showing in the foreground of said picture; that a view from the sycamore hollow shows the high ground occupied by the original fort. The sycamore hollow is not a great distance from the licks and the spring. *****We have recently been informed that there are two flights of steps over the wall enclosing the fort site and also have been informed that there is only one flight of steps. One letter states that the said one flight of steps are located between the north and east corner of the fort site while another letter states that they are between the west and south corners. A cloudy day and no sun visible might make directions confusing to visitors at the fort site. ****The FORT BOONESBOROUGH marker erected by the D.A.R. is said to be inside the walls enclosing the fort site. The DANIEL BOONE monument, we have been informed, is near the western extremity of the site. A letter tells us that there is a flight of steps, over the wall of the fort site, only a few feet from the monument. ***The scale of miles on the map published in Chapter XXV, BOONE NOTES, should have read "One half mile to one inch" instead

of "2 miles to 1 inch" (engraver's error). This error enlarged the town site of Fort Boonesboro, Ky., quite a bit. ****The public dance hall near the fort site was said to have been built about six years ago or about 1926. ****The banks around the spring near the fort site are very likely not as high as they were in pioneers days when they afforded shelter to the Indians during some of their attacks upon the fort.

ERRATA, CHAPTER XXVI, "BOONE NOTES", published in the issue of June 15, 1932, Mountain Branch Vet. In the first paragraph and in the first line read "FILSON CLUB PUBLICATIONS" instead of "WILSON CLUB PUBLICATIONS. ******The quaint originality of the spelling of the name, "Kentuckey" was lost when the copy was carefully corrected in four instances to read "Kentucky" in the quotation entitled "AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE TOWN OF BOONESBOROUGH IN THE COUNTY OF KENTUCKY." *****In the list of the names of the trustees of the town of Boonesborough as given in the quotation just referred to in this paragraph, read "James Estill" instead of "James Estre"--(This was not a typographical error as the mistake was made in the copy). *****In the last paragraph in said CHAPTER XXVI read "STANFORD LINCOLN CO., KENTUCKY" instead of STANDFORD, LINCOLN CO., KENTUCKY." We have not as yet read CHAPTER XXVII, "BOONE NOTES" published June 30, 1932, for possible typographical errata.

July 31, 1932

CHAPTER XXIX

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, continued

FORT BOONESBOROUGH, KY., when it was first erected had only one narrow gate that faced in an almost northwest direction. After the most of the Indian fighting in the vicinity of the fort had ceased another gate on the opposite side of the fort was built in the palisades that formed the wall of the fort. This second gate was larger than the first gate and faced in an almost southeast direction. These gates have often been referred to as the "North gate" and the "South gate" when in reality they faced almost northwest and southeast. The first gate, i. e. the northwest gate, was widened later on after the fighting was almost over in this section of the country. In CHAPTER XXVII, BOONE NOTES, (June 30, 1932), we stated that "A treaty with the Indians was once held in front of the "South Gate" and within "shooting distance" from the fort." Since the publication of the above statement, a correspondent has informed us that said statement was not correct. He writes that the treaty with the Indians was held in front of the gate facing almost northwesterly which was the only gate of the fort at that time. We were also informed that there were two hickory trees and a sycamore tree on the treaty grounds near the original fort. That the first gate or northwest gate faced in the direction of the spring branch and the old Indian trail to the north that passed by the licks and the spring. That the elm tree was on the opposite side of the fort from the first gate. That the old sycamore tree near the spring is still standing and was a veritable patriarch of the forest. That this tree has a large hollow hole in its trunk large enough to stand in while having a photo taken. That this old sentinel of the forest still stands guard over the vicinity even though over a century and a half has passed, with its storms and various vicissitudes of time, since the founding of the fort. It has been battered by storms but on account of its location near the spring where it can obtain the nectar of nature's waters it still lives while the elm tree and another sycamore tree, (that stood about one hundred and fifty away from the now living sycamore and within what was once the fort), being deprived of the life giving waters of the spring have long since passed away. Our correspondent also states that Spring street in Boonesboro, Ky., in going towards the Kentucky river runs in an almost northeast direction. He is of the opinion that the street in said town that is between the spring branch or creek and the fort site is called Spring Street.

THE STONE CHIMNEYS of the fireplaces in the cabins of the old fort were not

located on the outside walls but on the sides of the cabins within the stockade or in other words the chimneys were in the walls facing the side walls of the other cabins. Mr. Bentley, the old ferry man, about or during the year of 1907, dug down in the ground and located the stone foundations of the fireplaces of the cabins and thereby located the exact site of the fort. It seems that the stone or rock of which the fire places and chimneys were built had been removed but that the foundations of same had not been carried away. Mr. Bentley was the last and also the oldest living man who had slept in Fort Boonesborough prior to 1907 when the monument was placed on the fort site. As above stated it was about or during 1907 that he located the foundations of the fireplaces and the present enclosing wall of the site was built about this same time. Mr. Bentley claimed that the famous elm tree stood inside of the southwest part of the enclosure. He pointed out the location of where the stump of the tree had been in the years after the passing of the fort. This tree was supposed to have been not very far from the spring that was inside of the fort. Another report credits Mr. Bentley with saying that the famous elm tree was southwest of the site while others claim that said tree was southeast of the site. Mr. Bentley was a very old man in 1907.

SINCE THE PUBLICATION of Chapter XXVII, Boone Notes, (June 30, 1932), we have been informed by a correspondent that: "The memorial is located about 150 feet from the north and east line of the fort and near what was once Col. Richard Henderson's kitchen; that the cherry tree is between the monument and the line of the fort site; that steps over the wall are located near the cherry tree."--After the fort was supposed to be finished on June 14, 1775, DANIEL BOONE returned to North Carolina for his family. He returned in September of the same year with new settlers and it is said that besides his wife and family that four other women and their families were in his party of emigrants. Col. Nathaniel Hart, who was president of the Transylvania Company, is said to have arrived at Fort Boonesborough, Ky., during the building of the fort and relieved Col. Richard Henderson in care of the building operations. Later Col. Hart built a home about a mile from the fort. This house was destroyed by Indians during one of their raids against the settlers. He was away from home at the time as he was with DANIEL BOONE and his party who were pursuing Indians who had captured three girls near the fort. It is said that he lived at the fort with his family after his house was destroyed in 1776.

DANIEL BOONE and Col. Richard Calloway were not at the fort on the late Sunday afternoon in 1776 when the three girls were captured by the five Shawnee Indians. The next day Col. Calloway and a party of 20 mounted men made a dash for the Lower Blue Lick Crossing. DANIEL BOONE and Col. Nathaniel Hart with a party of about eight men followed through the thick cane brakes and other growth on the Indians' Trail. The Indians, with the girls, endeavored to throw off pursuit by turning to the right or left and by dividing their party. They used many of the wiles known to Indians in order to escape the wrath of the pioneers. Naturally their deviation from the direction that they wished to follow slowed down their progress but it also made the pursuit harder as it made the general direction of their ultimate destination very uncertain to the settlers. Finally the Indians came upon a buffalo path which they followed. The girls assisted the settlers in their pursuit whenever it was possible to do so by breaking off small twigs, leaves, and tearing off small bits of their clothing and cautiously dropping same along their trail as they were hurried along. They also tried to leave as distinct a trail as the Indians would permit which at the best was very little because the alert Indians picked out a course that would leave as faint a trail as possible. Accounts differ as to the number of miles traveled before the pioneers sighted the Indians and their captives. One account says ten miles and another account says thirty five miles had been traveled. It was on the second day of the chase and the Indians believing that they had thrown off the pursuit had stopped and were kindling a fire to cook food. Sunday, July 17, 1776 was the day on which the girls had been captured. Jemima Boone, the second daughter of DANIEL BOONE, aged 14 years, and two of her girl friends, Betsey, and Frances Calloway, aged 16 and 14 years respectively, were paddling in a canoe on the Kentucky river when owing to the canoe getting

into a swift current in the river the girls lost control of their craft and were swept near the right bank of the river opposite the fort. They were not over a quarter of a mile from the fort when their canoe neared the bank of the river where five Shawnee Indian braves were hiding in the bushes. The Indians waded out and captured the girls. The screams of the girls was heard by Lucy Phelps who promptly gave the alarm and the settlers sallied forth in hot pursuit of the Indians. As above stated Col. Calloway and his mounted men made a dash to the Lower Blue Licks Crossing to try to head them off in case they were going to the Indian lands in what is now the state of Ohio.

DANIEL BOONE, who was not present in the fort when the girls were captured, started out the next day when there was light enough to follow a trail. His party was on foot and they followed carefully the trail of the Indians and their captives. As stated above they sighted the Indians on the second day of the pursuit. Their approach of the halted party was very cautious as BOONE and his followers were afraid if the Indians sighted their party that they would immediately kill the girls and then attempt to make their escape. The rescue party after they had arrived in shooting distance fired four shots and made a quick skillful dash on the Indians. The Indians were completely surprised and one other shot was fired by the settlers. Two of the five Indians were killed and three made their escape into the forest. One account says that the Indians who escaped were without powder, knives, or tomahawks but in our opinion it does not sound very Indian-like as most Indians carried their weapons on their person or seized them subconsciously on the slightest provocation. Anyway, the girls were re-captured and were unharmed. And as they were fortunate in not being born in the present modern and dangerous age they all lived to be fully grown and married.

Errata in Chapter XXVII, Boone Notes, published in the issue of June 30, 1932. In the fourth paragraph and beginning in the tenth line make two sentences out of one sentence and thereby change the erroneous statements: The sentence when corrected should read as follows: (First sentence)--"After the death of Capt. James Estill, his widow returned to Fort Boonesborough with their daughter Sallie." (Second sentence)--"Lucy Phelps was the person who gave the alarm when three girls were captured near the fort by Indians."--As originally printed on June 30, 1932 it read, in part, as follows: "their daughter Sallie Lucy Phelps," etc. This was not correct. The phrase "their daughter Sallie" meant Sallie Estill. Lucy Phelps was the name of another person. (The above errors were not typographical as the errors were made in the original copy submitted to the linotype operator).

August 15, 1932

CHAPTER XXX

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, continued

ROMANCE lingered around Fort Boonesborough, Ky. in spite of Indian warfare. The first wedding, (word in common use at that time), in Kentucky, was in the early part of August, 1776, and was the marriage of Samuel Henderson, (brother of Col. Richard Henderson), and Betsey (or Elizabeth) Calloway. The marriage occurred in Fort Boonesborough, Ky., and the ceremony was performed by DANIEL BOONE, who was a Justice of the Peace. (Some accounts say that Squire Boone, brother of DANIEL BOONE, performed the ceremony.) The bride had been captured the month previously by Indians and the groom had been one of the rescuing party. Later on four more of the participants of the thrilling Indian rescue were married as Jemima Boone married Flanders Calloway and Frances Calloway married Capt. John Holder. Jemima Boone was a daughter of DANIEL BOONE; Flanders Calloway was the son of James Calloway who was a brother of Col. Richard Calloway. These marriages took place in the fort. Another marriage in the fort was the marriage of Keziah Calloway and James French. Later on the return of DANIEL BOONE, from his capture of Blackfish and his band of Indians, his daughter Jemima and her husband, Flanders Calloway

(both above mentioned) greeted him as he arrived at the fort. His brother, Squire Boone, and also others met him as he come from his captivity.

LUCY PHELPS, aged 15 years, who gave the alarm when the three girls were captured by the Indians on July 17, 1776 (one account said July 14,), was the daughter of Thomas Phelps. Mrs. J. W. Caperton in an article says that John Phelps was killed by Indians on Otter Creek about one mile from the fort while out hunting fresh meat for the settlers. One author says that Col. Richard Henderson had a powder house built about three quarters of a mile from the fort. The location of this powder house seems rather vague. It is also stated that powder was carried from the powder house to the fort by girls in their aprons. This evidently occurred when the garrison was expecting an Indian attack and did not want the powder to fall into the hands of the Indians. One author states that in 1777 and 1778 that powder was kept in tents in the fort and that the garrison had trouble in keeping the powder dry. Many of the early settlers who attempted to have homes away from the fort were compelled to give them up and seek safety in the fort. For instance after the killing of Capt. James Estill by the Indians, his wife and their daughter, Sallie Estill moved back to the fort to live. Col. Hart and family after the Indians burned his house and destroyed his young apple trees also moved to the fort. One author writes about Col. Hart riding over his plantation near Boonesborough. His house was supposed to have been burned by the Indians at the time that he was away with the rescue party at the time when the three girls were captured by the Indians so that would place the time as being in July, 1776. The Fort Boonesborough memorial was erected in October 1907 and when it was unveiled it is said that there were four thousand people present at the ceremony. The girls were captured on the right hand bank of the Kentucky river which would place them in what is now Clark County, Ky., and on the opposite side of the river from the bluffs in Madison County, Ky., where Fort Boonesborough, Ky., was located. Four sycamore trees are said to mark the near location of where the capture of the girls took place and some one has informed us that a marker has been placed there. We have seen a photo of the four sycamore trees near the river that are presumed to mark the near location of the capture of the girls. Many of the canoes used at that time on the Kentucky river were made of bark. Elm and birch bark were extensively used for canoes. Many of the heavier crafts were logs hollowed out and shaped in the form of a boat -- The Indians often made boats by burning out or cutting out logs and then finishing them up with pointed ends so that they could be made to move swiftly through the water. The summer hotel, that is now in the near vicinity of the site of Fort Boonesborough, Ky., is located to the south of the monument erected to commemorate the early pioneer stronghold, so we have recently been informed by letter.

In a book entitled DANIEL BOONE by Edward Stewart White on page 153, mention is made of the land troubles of the early settlers, at Fort Boonesborough, Ky., with Col. Henderson. The author thinks that if Col. Henderson had been content to have sold the land out right to the settlers that he might have kept their support but he made the mistake of charging them a certain rental each year in addition to the purchase price. The land near the fort and south of the fort seems to have been the land that was first put into cultivation, as in July 1776, or the time that the girls were captured, there did not seem to be any cleared land across the Kentucky river in what is now Clark County, Ky., because from the best accounts available the cane brakes, undergrowth, and some trees seem to have extended to the water in the Kentucky river. Some authors claim that the first settlers or many of them did not care much for farming the land but preferred to hunt or fish for a living. One writer claims that some of the pioneers were poor marksmen and only crippled the game and wasted the powder and balls. We take occasion to remark that this version does not agree with the traditions and records regarding the unerring marksmanship of the majority of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky.

We have been asked why the famous elm tree has been called "famous" and in reply we will say that according to reports that the Boonesborough Parliament met

under it spreading branches and adjourned on May 23, 1775, so it might in a way be called the first improvised capitol of Kentucky. It was also used as a church on Sundays and it has been said that the first church services in Kentucky were held by the Rev. John Lythe on Sunday May 25, 1775 under this same elm tree. Other visiting pastors came to the Fort Boonesborough, Ky., settlement but we cannot, at present, recall the names of any of them. Of course there were times when the weather or other circumstances prevented the holding of church services under the elm tree. We told in a preceding chapter of this series of a huge power dam that had been constructed in the Yadkin Valley in North Carolina and that the waters above this dam had practically engulfed the old homestead of SQUIRE BOONE, father of DANIEL BOONE, and therefore almost obliterated this historic place. We presume that in this lake caused by the dam that the big fish are eating up the little fish, as usual. We have recently been informed by letter, (no authority stated for the statement), that the principal stockholder or at least one of the stockholders in the power company that constructed and controls this dam site is none other than the Ex-Sec'y. of the U. S. Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon who is at present (1932) reported to be sojourning in England. We take no responsibility as to the correctness of any of the statements regarding Andrew W. Mellon, mentioned above, as we are only repeating "hearsay." The correct value of "hearsay" has never been, in our opinion, definitely established. While we are, figuratively speaking, in North Carolina, we will state that, as previously stated in another chapter, the family of DANIEL BOONE came first to Fort Boonesborough, Ky., in September 1775 and later while DANIEL BOONE was away from the fort they returned to the Yadkin Valley in North Carolina. DANIEL BOONE again went to North Carolina to bring his family again to Kentucky in the autumn of 1778 and this time he found them in a small cabin in the BRYAN settlement which was located at or near the forks of the Yadkin river in North Carolina. Doubtless a part of the way that he traveled to and from North Carolina is now known as the "Boone Highway" that passes through Richmond, Ky., and Fort Boonesboro, Ky.

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA never really recognized the rights of Col. Richard Henderson and the Transylvania Company of North Carolina in the days of the early settlement at Fort Boonesborough, Ky. As proof of this statement you are referred to Chapter XXVI, Boone Notes, published in the issue of June 15, 1932, Mountain Branch Vet, in which was published a copy of "AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE TOWN OF BOONESBOROUGH IN THE COUNTRY OF KENTUCKY. Passed at the Session of the General Assembly of Virginia held at Williamsburg, commencing October 4, 1779, and in the Fourth Year of the Commonwealth." It will be noted that in this Act that the name of Col. Richard Henderson was not mentioned. Fort Boonesborough is in Boone Township, Madison County, Ky., and it is very likely that the original boundaries of this township have been changed but very little since it was first organized. Referring again to the fort site of Fort Boonesborough, Ky., we will say that we have recently been informed that there is a road that passes in front of the hotel and ends at the steps over the enclosing wall of the fort site. These steps are supposed to be not very far from the elm tree. **** A news item dated at Winchester, Clark County, Ky., on August 1, 1932 states that: "A permanent organization has been formed here to finance and erect a DANIEL BOONE statute." (End of news item).

ERRATA, Chapter XXVIII, "Boone Notes," published July 15, 1932. In the second paragraph and in the seventeenth and eighteenth lines correct the sentence: "Letters received from persons now living who have visited differs from various published accounts of said location" to read as follows, "Letters received from persons now living, who have visted the site of Fort Boonesborough, in a few instances, have sent us information that differs from various published accounts of said location." ------In the third paragraph and in the third line read "narrative" instead of narratice." ***We have not as yet read CHAPTER XXIX, "Boone Notes" published July 31, 1932 for possible typographical errata. For a continuation of this series see the next issue of the Mountain Branch Vet.

August 31, 1931

CHAPTER XXXI

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, Continued

FORT BOONESBOROUGH, KY., was proof against Indian attacks. After the siege of the fort by the Indians and their allies, DANIEL BOONE'S men picked up one hundred and twenty five pounds of flattened bullets that had been fired against the log stronghold. Whole handfuls being scooped up beneath the port holes of the wooden bastions. DANIEL BOONE was a man of action and the settlers had confidence in him and wanted him as their leader. Col. Richard Calloway was a much older man than DANIEL BOONE at the time of the seige. In spite of his position among the settlers and his age which was presumed to give greater wisdom on account of the past years of his life, DANIEL BOONE did not care to take orders from Col. Richard Calloway. Being a natural born frontiersman DANIEL BOONE believed in aggressive action. Col. Richard Calloway was a wonderful help during the siege. He made a wooden "cannon" which exploded when the second shot from it was fired but it frightened the Indians who were aversed to cannon fire. One dark rainy night Simon Kenton and Montgomery, during the siege, slipped into the besieged fort and reported that the Indians and their allies were withdrawing. There was very little food and water for the settlers and the animals within the fort on the last three days of the siege.

On April 15, 1777, the Indian chief, Blackfish, and about one hundred Indians attacked Fort Boonesborough, Ky., and one settler was killed and four wounded. On July 4, 1777 they attacked the fort again with a force of about two hundred and one settler was killed and two wounded. The Indians remained in the vicinity of the fort for about forty eight hours and the settlers succeeded in killing seven of them. All the frontier settlements in Kentucky were attacked about this time. St. Asaph (Stanford), founded in 1775 was attacked. On July 19, 1777, a force of about two hundred Indians besieged Colonel Logan's fort and did much damage in the vicinity of the fort. There were only fifteen men in Colonel Logan's fort. Two were killed and four wounded. The loss of the Indians in killed and wounded is not known. (Simon Kenton says that Colonel Logan went to Virginia for reinforcements.)

On July 25, 1777, twenty five men arrived from North Carolina and about August 20, 1777, Colonel Bowman, (grandson of Joist Hite), arrived at the Kentucky settlements from Virginia with one hundred men. The settlers were now more confident and began an aggressive warfare against the Indians. Skirmishes occurred almost every day. The Virginians were called "Long Knives" by the Indians and they began to respect the fighting ability of the settlers as they were usually out-generaled in almost every battle. The enemy did not venture to make open war on the settlers but now confined their activities to ambush and secret mischief. The presence of more fighting men in the new colonies gave the affairs of the pioneers a brighter aspect. Later when Colonel John Bowman, and his men returned to Virginia there was left at Fort Boonesborough, twenty-two men; at Harrodsburg, sixty-five men; at St. Asaph (Stanford) or Logan's Fort, 15 men among whom was Simon Kenton who was a famous frontiersman.

The attacks on the settlers in Kentucky in 1777 were not the beginnings of the Indian warfare. The Wilderness Trail breakers had been attacked by Indians in 1775. The first days of the history of the fort at Boonesborough, Ky., was marked by the blood of pioneers. As late in 1775 as December 24th, Indian warriors attacked the Boonesborough settlers and killed one man and wounded another man. They seemed to be determined to prosecute the pioneers for erecting a fort in their hunting grounds. The Indians attacked all the forts and settlements. Many husbandmen were shot dead in their fields; most of the cattle were destroyed; horses were killed or stolen; houses were burned and on July 14, 1776 (as described in a previous chapter of this series) one account says "Sunday,

July 17, 1776", three girls were captured. Later these three girls were recaptured by the settlers and two of the Indians were killed. The hostilities continued at intervals until the attack on Fort Boonesborough, Ky., on April 15, 1777 by Blackfish and his band, (mentioned in the second paragraph of this chapter).

DANIEL BOONE and 27 other men were at Blue Licks, Ky., making salt on January 1, 1778 when they were captured by Indians and taken to old Chillicothe, (now in the state of Ohio). On March 10, 1778 DANIEL BOONE and other men were taken to Detroit. On April 10, 1778 he was brought back to old Chillicothe (now Uptown, Ohio). On June 1, 1778, he was taken to Scioto salt springs to make salt for ten days. Upon returning he found about four hundred and fifty warriors assembled and preparing to march against Fort Boonesborough, Ky. DANIEL BOONE determined, if possible, to make his escape and warn the settlers at the fort. Before sunrise on the morning of June 16, 1778 he made his way silently and secretly from the camp of the Indians. He was forced to use extreme caution and hide his trail. On the fifth day or on June 20, 1778 he arrived at Fort Boonesborough, Ky., and warned the settlers of the intended Indian attack. He made the journey of about one hundred and sixty miles in the five days and during this time he had only one meal. The Indians postponed their attack, after DANIEL BOONE made his escape from their camp, for several weeks. This gave the settlers time to make repairs to and also strengthen the fort for defense. (Author's note: One account says that "DANIEL BOONE went on January 1, 1778 with thirty men to the Blue Licks on Licking river to make salt for the garrison").

We have read that 7,500,000 tons of salt are used in the United States yearly. (Present date--1932). Many persons do not realize how important it was for the pioneers to locate near where salt could be obtained. In Kentucky there were many salt springs or licks as they were called on account of the deer and other animals came to lick the salt or drink the salty water as they required it for their food. The hunters had only to conceal themselves near a spring or lick in order to slaughter the deer or other animals who came to the spring or deposits of salt to drink the water or lick the salt. Persons cannot digest their food properly without salt (chloride of sodium) which assists in the absorption of food into the human system. Greater strength is gained by the use of salt in proper quantities. Salt helps osmosis.

THE SALT MAKERS, i. e. DANIEL BOONE and his helpers were kept busy boiling water in three large copper kettles. This was done to evaporate the water and leave the salt deposits in the bottoms of the kettles. Day and night shifts of work were made. The continual bright fires made DANIEL BOONE and his salt makers an excellent target for the Indians. The fires made the location of the settlers easy for the Indians. Therefore they were easily surrounded, surprised, and captured by the Indians. (The markers of salt and the seller of salt are in reality persons of importance and necessity in every country. According to the National Geographical Magazine, at the present time salt is so precious that in some parts of Ethiopia, in Africa, bars of salt are used as currency. In the capitol city, one fourth of the market space is reserved for the salt merchants.

Our statement in Chapter XXIX, "Boone Notes", published in the issue of July 31, 1932, in the third paragraph and in the second and third lines, i.e. "The memorial is located about 150 feet from the north and east line of the fort," etc. should be corrected to read as follows: "The memorial is located about 50 feet from the north and east lines of the fort," etc. This is not a typographical error. We noted no errata (other than this correction) in Chapter XXIX, "Boone Notes," published July 31, 1932. The Mountain Branch Vet in its next issue will contain another chapter of this serial.

September 15, 1931

CHAPTER XXXII

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, Continued

DANIEL BOONE states that on February 7, 1778 while out hunting for fresh meat for his company of Salt Makers at the Blue Licks on the Licking river in Kentucky that he was sighted by a band of one hundred and two Indians and two Frenchmen who were marching against Fort Boonesborough, Ky. Immediately the hostile band began the pursuit of DANIEL BOONE and eventually captured him. The next day, knowing that his Salt Makers were surrounded and could not escape, he arranged with the Indians for a surrender of the Salt Makers who were twenty-seven in number as three men had returned to Fort Boonesborough, Ky., with salt for the garrison. The capitulation of the party to the Indians and their French allies without bloodshed caused the captives to be treated better than under ordinary circumstances. The statement given above that three men had returned to Fort Boonesborough, Ky., with salt, explains why accounts differ regarding the number of Salt Makers that were with DANIEL BOONE on this expedition. Some accounts say that "DANIEL BOONE and a party of thirty men," etc., while other accounts say that "DANIEL BOONE and a party of twenty seven," etc., were engaged in making salt. We are trying to secure as accurate a list as possible of this party of Salt Makers for publication in a future chapter of this series of articles.

After the capture the Indians took DANIEL BOONE and his Salt Makers to Old Chillicothe, (now Old Town, Ohio), which was one of the principal Indian towns in the region now within the limits of the state of Ohio. On February 18, 1778 they arrived at Old Chillicothe after a very uncomfortable journey in very severe weather. DANIEL BOONE and sixteen other men of the captives were adopted into the Indian tribe. Later the ten men of the party who were not adopted by the Indians were taken to Detroit and sold for twenty pounds each in English money. The Indian chief, Blackfish, is said to have refused one hundred pounds in English money for DANIEL BOONE. This offer was said to have been made to the Indian chief by Governor Hamilton who wished DANIEL BOONE to remain in Canada with the other captives who had been sold for twenty pounds each. The Indians respected the remarkable ability of DANIEL BOONE as a frontiersman and wished to retain him as a hunter and warrior in their tribe. March 10, 1778 was the date on which he and ten others of the captives left Old Chillicothe for Detroit and they arrived there on March 30, 1778. The British Governor Hamilton treated the captives very humanely according to the best accounts available. Simon Kenton says that Governor Hamilton gave DANIEL BOONE a horse while he was in Detroit. It is thought that this was done with the purpose of later sending DANIEL BOONE home on perole. Extracts from an account of BOONE'S captivity given in autobiographical form may be of interest to our readers. The account begins at Detroit. (The extracts follow).

Several English gentlemen were there, sensible of my adverse fortune, and touched with sympathy, generously offered to supply my wants, which I declined with many thanks, adding that I never expected it would be in my power to recompense such unmerited generosity. The Indians left my men in captivity with the British at Detroit. On the 10th of April (1778), they brought me towards Old Chillicothe, where we arrived on the 25th of the same month. This was a long and fatiguing march, through an exceeding fertile country remarkable for fine springs and streams of water. At Chillicothe, I spent my time as comfortable as I could expect. Was adopted, according to custom, into a family where I became a son, and had a great share in the affections of my new parents, brothers, sisters, and friends. I was exceedingly familiar and friendly with them, always appearing as cheerful and satisfied as possible, and they put great confidence in me."

"I often went hunting with them, and frequently gained their applause for my activity at our shooting matches. I was careful not to exceed many of them in shooting for no people are more envious than they in this sport. I could observe, in the countenances and gestures, the greatest expressions of joy when they had exceeded me, and, when the reverse happened, of envy. The Shawnee king took great notice of me and treated me with profound respect and entire friendship, often intrusting me to hunt at my liberty. I frequently returned with the spoils of the woods, and as often presented some of what I had taken to him, expressive of duty to my sovereign. My food and lodging was in common with them, not so good indeed as I could desire, but necessity made everything acceptable. I now began to meditate an escape, but carefully avoided giving suspicion, until the first day of June I continued at Old Chillicothe and was then taken to the salt springs on Scioto, and kept there ten days making salt. During this time I had hunted with them and found the land, for a great extent above this river, to exceed the soil of Kentucky, if possible and remarkably well watered."

"On my return to Old Chillicothe, four hundred and fifty of the choicest Indian warriors were ready to march against Boonesborough, painted and armed in a fearful manner. This alarmed me and I determined to escape. On the 16th of June, before sunrise, I went off secretly and reached Boonesborough on the 20th, A journey of one hundred and sixty miles during which I had only one meal. I found our fortress in a bad state but we immediately repaired our flanks, gates, posterns and formed double bastions, which we completed in ten days. One of my fellow prisoners, escaping after me, brought advice that, on account of my flight, the Indians had put off their expedition for three weeks."

"About August 1st, I set out with nineteen men to surprise Point Creek Town on the Scioto, within four miles we fell in with thirty Indians going against Boonesborough. We fought and the enemy gave way. We suffered no loss. The enemy had one killed and two wounded. We took three horses and all their baggage. The Indians having evacuated their town and gone all together against Boonesborough. (Simon Kenton remained in Ohio). We returned, passed them on the sixth day at Blue Licks, and on the seventh arrived safe at Boonesborough. On the 8th, the Indian army, four hundred and forty four in number, commanded by Capt. Duquesne and eleven other Frenchmen and their chiefs, came and surrounded the fort. I requested two days consideration which they granted. During this we brought in through the posterns all the horses and other cattle we could collect. On the 9th in the evening, I informed their commander that we were determined to defend the fort while a man was living."

"They proposed a treaty and said if we sent out nine men to conduct it they would withdraw. The treaty was held within sixty yards of the fort, as we suspected the savages. The articles were agreed to and signed; then the Indians told us, it was their custom for two Indians to shake hands with every white man in the treaty as an evidence of friendship. We agreed to this also. They immediately grappled us, to take us prisoners but we cleared ourselves of them though surrounded by hundreds and gained the fort safe except one man that was wounded by heavy fire from their army. On this they began to undermine the fort, beginning at the water mark of the Kentucky river, which is sixty yards from the fort. We discovered this by the water being made muddy by clay, and countermined them by cutting a trench across their subterranean passage. The enemy discovering this, by the clay we threw out of the fort, desisted. On the 20th of August, they raised the seige. During the dreadful seige, (ten days and nights), we had two men killed and four wounded. We lost a number of cattle. We killed thirty seven of the enemy and wounded a great number. We picked up one hundred and twenty five pounds of bullets, besides what struck in the logs of the fort. Soon after this I went into the settlements and nothing worthy of notice passed for some time."

"In July 1779 during my absence, (in N. C.), Col. John Bowman, with 160 men, went against the Shawanese of Old Chillicothe. He arrived undiscovered. A battle ensued which lasted until ten in the morning when Col. Bowman retreated

thirty miles." (Simon Kenton was with Col. Bowman). "The Indians collected all their strength and pursued him when another engagement ensued, for two hours, not to Col. Bowman's advantage. Col. Herrod proposed to mount a number of horses and break through the enemy who at this time fought with remarkable fury. This desperate measure had a happy effect, and the savages fled on all sides. In these two battles we had nine men killed and one wounded. Enemy's loss uncertain, only two scalps. Chiefs Blackfish and Red Hawk were shot. The loss of the leaders may have had something to do with the Indian's skeddaddling." (End of DANIEL BOONE'S account).

Chief Blackfish, mentioned above, was the foster father of DANIEL BOONE during his captivity and according to Simon Kenton the said Chief Blackfish was shot in the hip and died in August 1779. In the seige of Fort Boonesborough, Ky., in August 1778, referred to above, there were present with the Indian army many noted Indian chiefs including Blackfish, Black Beard, Black Hoof, Moluntha, etc. Several French Canadians were also in the Indian army. * * * DANIEL BOONE was renamed "Turtle" when he was adopted by the Indian during his captivity in 1778.

Errata in Chapter XXX, "Boone Notes," published in the issue of August 15, 1932. In the third paragraph and in the tenth line read "trees" instead of "tress". Not a typographical error as the mistake was made in the original copy." ****** Errata in Chapter XXXI, "Boone Notes," published in the issue of August 31, 1932. In the fifth paragraph and in the fifth line read "Old Town, Ohio" instead of "Uptown, Ohio." Not a typographical error as the mistake was made in the original "copy." A continuation of the adventures of DANIEL BOONE, et al, in early Kentucky will be published in the next issue of the Mountain Branch Vet.

September 30, 1931

CHAPTER XXXIII

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, continued

THE SALT BOILERS or Salt Makers, who were captured by the Indians on or about February 8, 1778 at the Blue Licks on the Licking river in what is now the state of Kentucky, were twenty seven in number. We have only been able to obtain the names of twenty one men which leaves six men unaccounted by name. According to Dr. Galloway, President of the Greene County, Ohio, Historical Society, the names of the twenty one men were as follows: 1. DANIEL BOONE; 2. Joseph Jackson; 3. William Hancock; 4. George Hendricks; 5. Benjamin Kelly; 6. Nathaniel Bullock; 7. John Holley; 8. James Calloway; 9. Micajah Calloway; 10. Daniel Asbury; 11. William Tracy; 12. Ansel Goodman; 13. Jesse Cofer, 14. William Brooks; 15. Samuel Brooks; 16. John Dunn; 17. Bartlet Searcy; 18. Andrew Johnson; 19. John Brown; 20. Richard Wade; 21. Phil. Waters * * * * We would be very glad to receive a list of the other six men who were captured this time. Prior to the capture three men had left the Blue Licks salt boiling to return to Fort Boonesborough, Ky., with salt. These three men were not captured by the Indians.

IN THE YEAR PREVIOUS to the capture of DANIEL BOONE and his Salt Boilers or Salt Makers, the Indian chief, Blackfish, and about one hundred followers had made an attack on Fort Boonesborough, Ky. One account says that an attack was made on April 15, 1777 and another account says an attack was made on April 24, 1777. SIMON KENTON, a famous border scout, says that he was at Fort Boonesborough when Blackfish made an attack on April 24th. He and two others were standing, with loaded guns, at the gate through which two men had gone out into the field when the Indians suddenly fired upon the two men and began to pursue them from the forest. The men fled back towards the fort. Sixty yards from the gate an Indian overtook one of the men, tomahawked him and leisurely began

to scalp him in sight of the fort. This was an insulting and clever ruse, for KENTON and his companions rushed out and shot down the scalper then began to give chase to the other Indians. DANIEL BOONE hearing the uproar came out of the fort with ten men to aid in the fight. After this last party left the fort, the main body of the Indians rushed in between them and the fort thus cutting off their refuge. Only eight riflemen were now left in the fort as the remainder of the garrison were women and children. As DANIEL BOONE was coming to the assistance of KENTON and the other men, SIMON KENTON saw an Indian ready to fire on DANIEL BOONE. Quickly KENTON fired first and the Indian fell.

DANIEL BOONE saw that they were being cut off from the fort and gave an order to charge through the Indians and regain the fort. This meant firing first and then without taking time to reload their rifles using them as clubs to beat down the foe. KENTON charged in his own way that is he took time to reload his rifle. He reloaded twice during the rush back to the fort. This was the great test of a rifleman that is to be able to reload the clumsy old guns on the run. His last shot saved DANIEL BOONE for the second time on that day. Among the seven wounded was DANIEL BOONE who had fallen with his leg broken by a shot. An Indian stood over DANIEL BOONE with a raised tomahawk but SIMON KENTON, ("Every where present" says an old chronicle), not only shot down the Indian but quickly stooped and lifted DANIEL BOONE in his arms. He then performed one of the magnificent running feats for which he was famous. He reached the gate safely with the wounded frontiersman. DANIEL BOONE was confined to the limits of the fort until he recovered from his wound."

****HON. JAMES GALLOWAY, a Revolutionary soldier, stated in the Greene County, Ohio, Court on June 15, 1818 that "The Abner Reed two story brick residence was in "Old Chillicothe". Formerly the site of the Indian town where DANIEL BOONE was confined in 1778 and also where SIMON KENTON made his gauntlet runs in 1778. (He visited his niece and nephew Orin and Martha North in 1834. ****The above mentioned Abner Reed residence was situated in the southwest edge of the village of Old Town, Ohio, which is three and one-half miles north of Xenia, Greene County, Ohio. *****SIMON KENTON was a border scout for Col. George Rogers Clark. He said that Simon Girty saved his life after the gauntlet runs in "Old Chillicothe." He was about twenty-one years younger than DANIEL BOONE. ****Phil. Waters was the name of the man who was one of the captured Salt Broilers and who excaped from the Indians shortly after DANIEL BOONE escaped from them. Waters reached the fort and brought the news that BOONE'S escape had caused the Indians to postpone for a while their attack on the fort. DANIEL BOONE, SIMON KENTON, and PHIL WATERS were all guides or "pilots" for Col. George Rogers Clark on his expedition against the Indians in 1782.

ON JUNE 22, 1780 about 600 Indians and Canadians under Colonel Bird attacked Ruddle's and Martin's Station and the Forks of the Licking river with six pieces of artillery and small arms, etc. They took all the inhabitants captive and killed one man and two women. They then loaded the remainder with heavy baggage and such as failed in the journey were tomahawked. The hostile disposition of the savages caused General George Rogers Clark, the commandant at the Falls of the Ohio river, (now Louisville, Ky.), to march with his regiment and the armed force of the country against Peccaway (Piqua), the principal town of the Shawnees on a branch of the Great Miami river in what is now the state of Ohio. He was very successful and killed a number of Indians taking seventeen scalps. He burned the town down to ashes and his loss in his command was seventeen men.

DANIEL BOONE in his narrative says that about the time of Col. Clark's expedition against Piqua town, referred to above, that he returned to Kentucky with his family. The narrative follows: "During my captivity, my wife, thinking me killed by the Indians, had transported my family and goods on horses through the wilderness, amidst many dangers, to her father's house in North Carolina. The history of my difficulties in going (to North Carolina) and returning (to Kentucky) is too long to be inserted here. On the 6th of October 1780, soon after my settling again at Boonesborough, I went with my brother to the Blue Licks and on our

return he was shot by a party of Indians. They followed me by the scent of a dog, which I shot, and I escaped. The severity of the winter caused great distress in Kentucky as the enemy during the summer had destroyed most of the corn. The inhabitants lived chiefly on buffalo flesh."

"In the spring of 1782 the Indians harassed us. In May they killed one man at Ashton's Station and took a negro. Capt. Ashton pursued them with twenty five men and in an engagement, which lasted two hours, his party was obliged to retreat, having eight killed and four mortally wounded. Their brave commander fell in action. August 10th, two boys were carried off from Major Hoy's Station." Capt. Holder pursued with seventeen men. They also were defeated and lost four killed and one wounded. Our affairs became more and more alarming. The savages infested the country, killing men at every opportunity. In a field near Lexington, Ky., an Indian shot a man and running to scalp him was himself shot from the fort and fell dead upon the body of his enemy. All the Indians nations were united against us."

"August 15th, 500 Indians and Canadians came against Briant's Station, five miles from Lexington; they assaulted the fort and killed all of the cattle around it but being repulsed they retired the third day. Having about thirty killed and their wounded uncertain. The garrison had four killed and three wounded."

"August 18th, Colonel Todd, Colonel Trigg, Major Harland, and myself" (i.e. DANIEL BOONE)" speedily collected one hundred and seventy six men, well armed, and pursued the savages. They had marched to the Blue Licks and the remarkable bend of the main fork of the Licking river, about forty three miles from Lexington, Ky., where we overtook them on the 19th. The savages observing us gave way, and we ignorant of their numbers passed the river. When they saw our proceedings, having greatly the advantage in the situation, they formed their line of battle from one bend of the Licking river to the other bend about a mile from the Blue Licks. The battle was exceedingly fierce for about fifteen minutes when we, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat with a loss of sixty seven men, seven of whom were taken prisoners. The brave and much lamented Colonels Todd and Trigg, Major Harland, and my second son were among the dead. We were afterwards told that the Indians on numbering their dead and finding that they had four more killed than we that four of our people that they had taken were given up to their warriors to be put to death after their barbarous manner."

"On our retreat we were met by Colonel Logan and Simon Kenton who were hastening to join us with a number of well armed men. This powerful assistance we wanted on the day of the battle. The enemy said one more fire from us would have made them give way. I cannot reflect on this dreadful scene but sorrow fills my heart. A zeal for the defense of their country led these heroes to the scene of action, though with a few men, to attack a powerful army of experienced warriors. When we gave way, they pursued us with the utmost eagerness and in every quarter spread destruction. The river was difficult to cross and many were killed in the flight; some just entering the water; some in the water; others after crossing in ascending the cliffs. Some escaped on horseback, a few on foot, and being dispersed everywhere in a few hours brought the melancholy news of this unfortunate battle to Lexington. Many widows were now made."

"The reader may guess what sorrow filled the hearts of the inhabitants, exceeding anything I am able to describe. Being re-inforced, we returned to bury the dead and found their bodies strewed everywhere, cut and mangled in a dreadful manner. This mournful scene exhibited a horror almost unparalleled, some torn and eaten by wild beasts; those in the river eaten by fishes; all in such a putrefied condition that no one could be distinguished from another."

"When General Clark, at the Falls of the Ohio, heard of our disaster he ordered an expedition to pursue the savages." (Author's note: DANIEL BOONE'S two cousins i.e. JOSIAH BOONE and JEREMIAH BOONE were in this expedition. The force consisted of about 1,000 men and the border scouts or "pilots" were Kenton, DANIEL BOONE, Waters, etc.). "We overtook them within two miles of their town and we should have obtained a great victory had not some of them met us with about 200

poles from the camp. (Why were they not captured before giving the alarm?) The savages fled in the utmost disorder and evacuated all their towns. We burned to ashes Old Chillicothe, Peccaway, New Chillicothe, Wills Town, and Chillicothe. Entirely destroyed their corn and other fruits, and spread desolation through their country. We took seven prisoners and five scalps and lost only four men, two of whom were accidently killed by ourselves. This campaign dampened the enemy yet secret incursions were made. In October a party attacked Crab Orchard and one of them being a good way before the others boldly entered a house in which were only a woman and her children and a negro man. The savage used no violence but attempted to carry off the negro who happily was too strong for him and threw him on the ground and in the struggle the woman cut off his head with an axe while her little daughter shut the door. The savages instantly came up and applied their tomahawks to the door. When the mother putting an old rusty gun barrel through a crevice the savages went off. From that time until the happy return of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, the Indians did us no mischief. Soon after the Indians desired peace."

"Two darling sons, and a brother, I have lost by savage hands which have also taken forty valuable horses and an abundance of cattle. Many dark sleepless nights have I spent separated from the cheerful society of men, scorched by the summer's sun and pinched by the winter's cold--an instrument ordained to settle the wilderness. But now the scene has changed and peace crowns the sylvan shade."

"DANIEL BOONE"

"Fayette County, Kentucke"
October, 1787."

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA appointed General George Rogers Clark as commander-in-chief of the militia of Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky. DANIEL BOONE was appointed a Lieut.-Col. of the Lincoln County, Kentucky, militia in 1780. ****At first the taxes were only on horses, cows, and "niggers". Taxes on land after 1796. ***We have not as yet read CHAPTER XXXII, "BOONE NOTES," published in the September 15, 1932 issue of the Mountain Branch Vet for possible typographical errors. A continuation of this series of articles will be published in the next issue.

October 30, 1932

CHAPTER XXXV

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, continued

DANIEL BOONE was well versed in the wiles of Indian warfare and when the pioneers under command of Colonal Todd, Colonel Trigg, Major Harland, and himself arrived at the Licking River near the Blue Licks, on August 19, 1782, he advised against crossing the river and attacking the Indians. He was of the opinion that the Indians by retreating were trying to lead the pioneers into an ambush. The Kentucky pioneers numbered one hundred and seventy six men and the number of Indians who opposed them was not known though DANIEL BOONE surmised that they greatly outnumbered the pioneers. His council was to proceed cautiously or wait for reinforcements. Colonel Logan and Simon Kenton were hastening to join the pioneers with a number of well armed men and DANIEL BOONE was in favor of awaiting their arrival before attacking the Indians. The wisdom of his counsel was appreciated after it was too late. The lives of many of the sixty men who were slain and the seven men who were captured in the Battle of the Blue Licks might have been saved had the advice of DANIEL BOONE been followed. In CHAPTER XXXIII, "BOONE NOTES", published September 30, 1932, we gave an account by DANIEL BOONE of the Battle of Blue Licks, Ky., and now we will supplement same by another account of the fight written from records left by participants. The account follows:

"To those who objected to fighting until reinforcements arrived Major McGary

said: 'We came to fight the Indians and they are here'. He then insinuated that perhaps COLONEL BOONE was afraid to meet the Indians. This so nettled COLONEL BOONE that he retorted: 'If you are determined to go and meet the enemy at this great disadvantage go on. I can go as far as an Indian or any other man.' The men were generally inclined to adopt the prudent counsel of the veteran Indian fighter when Major McGary, (impetuous and imprudent), raised a war whoop dashed his horse into the stream and waving his hat shouted: 'Let all who are not cowards follow me'. Instantly the mounted men and footmen were dashing through the strong current of the deep stream in wild confusion. They ascended the bank and rushed forward to attack the enemy, and, as COLONEL BOOONE, had suggested, fell into an ambuscade. The Indians concealed in bushy ravines almost surrounded the Kentuckians who stood on a bald elevation that afforded little or no cover." (Abraham Scholl speaks of the barren condition of the surface where the battle was fought). "The Kentucky sharpshooters fought like tigers but the Indians, greatly superior in numbers, came up from the ravines and closed in upon their victims and produced terrible slaughter. Most of the leaders of the Kentuckians, including a son of DANIEL BOONE, was killed. For fear of being surrounded, they were ordered to retreat. 'But great was the slaughter,' says Abraham Scholl. He passed Israel Boone, (son of DANIEL BOONE), who was hard pressed, and he saw blood spouting out of his Isreal Boone's) wounds, indicating that he had been shot with very large bullets. Isreal Boone could easily have made his escape but he remained to protect his father, COLONEL BOONE. He got ahead of his father and the Indians got ahead of him on the retreat. He reloaded his gun and fired after his father had passed him on the retreat then in return he received a deadly shot in the breast." (End of quotation).

IT IS SAID that in this retreat that COLONEL DANIEL BOONE swam the river to a bluff on the other side. Some were killed while ascending the bluffs after crossing the river. The majority of the survivors retreated about forty three miles to Lexington, Ky. On the retreat COLONEL BOONE and others were met by Colonel Logan, Simon Kenton, and other armed men who were hastening forward to reinforce the pioneers at the Blue Licks. Had the wisdom of COLONEL DANIEL BOONE been followed on the day of the battle when he advised the pioneers to await reinforcements there might have been a different story to tell concerning the Battle of the Blue Licks in Kentucky.

REGARDING LEXINGTON, KY., and the early history of the state, a historian has written that: "About the first part of April, 1779, Robert Patterson erected a block house where the city of Lexington now stands. This year, the celebrated land law of Kentucky was passed by the Legislature of Virginia, usually called the "Occupying Claimant Law." *****"The great defect of this law was, that Virginia by this act did not provide for the survey of country at the expense of the state. Each one holding a warrant could survey it at his own cost. The consequence of this law was a flood of emigration during the years of 1780 and 1781. During this period the emigrants were greatly annoyed by the frequent incursions of the Indians, and their entire destruction sometimes seemed almost inevitable. This law was a great feast for the lawyers of that day. ****In November 1780, Kentucky was divided, by the state of Virginia, in three counties, bearing the names of Fayette, Lincoln, and Jefferson." (End of quotations.)

THREE YEARS PREVIOUS to the Battle of the Blue Licks, Ky., or in 1779, Colonel Benjamin Logan, (commissioned colonel in 1780), of Logan's Station (now Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky), had been the second in command under Colonel John Bowman in the expedition against the Indians in what is now the state of Ohio. DANIEL BOONE was absent in North Carolina at this time and this fact will account for his not being with Colonel Bowman and Colonel Logan on this expedition against the Indians. The objective of the expedition was the Indian town at Old Chillicothe. Doubtless DANIEL BOONE would have been of great service on this Indian campaign but, as stated in previous chapters of this series of articles, the famous scout and pioneer had gone to North Carolina in order to bring his wife and family again to Kentucky. They having returned to their old home in the Valley

of the Yadkin River in North Carolina while he was a captive among the Indians in the year of 1778. They thought on account of his long absence that he had been killed by the Indians. *****The expedition, (mentioned above), of Colonel John Bowman, after fighting the Indians near Old Chillicothe, retreated down the valley about thirty miles. There was another battle with the Indians about midway between Mt. Holley and Lebanon. ****Colonel Benjamin Logan was again in what is now the state of Ohio on another expedition against the Indians in 1782. On this occasion he was under the command of Colonel George Rogers Clark. A short account of this campaign was given in the extract from DANIEL BOONE'S narrative published in CHAPTER XXXIII, BOONE NOTES, in the issue of September 30, 1932, but we will add a few facts, taken from various sources, regarding said campaign. After the fight with the Indians on November 10, 1782 the most of the command remained near the scene of the battle for four days. Colonel Benjamin Logan during these four days went with one hundred and fifty horsemen to Loramie's trading store at the head of the Miami river and burned the large amount of supplies there. The Indians refused to attack Colonel Clark's command so after Colonel Benjamin Logan and his mounted soldiers returned to the main camp, Colonel Clark ordered the command to begin the return march to Kentucky. The Kentuckians lost very few men in this campaign but among the killed was Captain Victor McCracken. A direct ancestor of the Author of this series served in one of Colonel Benjamin Logan's companies of Mounted Riflemen. Said direct ancestor was JEREMIAH BOONE.

FEW PERSONS at the present time realize the hardships borne by the pioneer soldiers and Indian fighters of those early days. Many a hard battle was fought on short rations. The rations issued to the volunteer fighters who marched to the Battle of the Blue Licks, Ky., was a handful of parched corn and a piece of "jerked meat" each. It might be well for a few of "us moderns" to pause long enough to realize what the early pioneers endured in order to settle the wilderness. ****Colonel George Rogers Clark and his soldiers were of great assistance to the Colonies during the Revolutionary war in protecting the western frontiers. The expedition against the English posts at Vincennes (now in Indiana) and Kaskaskia (now in Illinois), in 1778, was led by Colonel George Rogers Clark. Major Joseph Bowman, a grandson of Joist Hite, was with this last mentioned expedition. Governor Hamilton of the British forces was captured at the taking of Vincennes. While the pioneer soldiers were celebrating the victory an explosion occurred in which Major Joseph Bowman was injured. This wound later proved to be fatal and he died on August 14, 1779 at Fort Patrick Henry. *****Less than three weeks after the beginning of the construction of Fort Boonesborough, Ky., by DANIEL BOONE and his trail blazers, the Revolutionary battle of Concord, Mass. was fought.

THE "HAIR BUYER", General Henry Hamilton, always drove his Indian allies and half breeds against the Colonies. White scalps were in great demand. The Indians were alert and very aggressive. The fighting on the frontiers was fierce and deadly. It was not an easy matter to fight the savage foes in their native forests. Colonel George Rogers Clark secured authority from Governor Patrick Henry, of Virginia, to lead a force of Virginians and Kentuckians against the British forts at Kaskaskia and Vincennes. This expedition was very successful and Colonel Clarks sent the "Hair Buyer", Governor Hamilton, of the British forces, as a prisoner to Williamsburg, Virginia. This mid-winter and early spring campaign of Colonel Clark's regiment was very severe on those who took part in it. The storms of winter, the hardships of forced marches, the scarcity of food were leading factors in taking their toll of life from among the soldiers under Colonel Clark. The brilliant capture of the British frontier forts took place early in the year of 1778. DANIEL BOONE always regretted that he was not on this expedition. It will be remembered by readers of this series of articles that about this time in 1778 that DANIEL BOONE and his Salt Boilers or Salt Makers were captured by the Indians and taken north as prisoners by them. Colonel Clark's successful campaign against the British and Indians along the (then) northwest frontier gave added hope to the scattered settlements in Kentucky. The breed of men and women

who settled Kentucky and later the territory won by Colonel Clark were not easily discouraged. They fought on in spite of the fact that often an Indian raid would reduce a settlement to only a few persons. A prominent characteristic of DANIEL BOONE was that notwithstanding all the reverses by the Indian forays and other hardships caused by the primitive conditions under which he struggled that he always retained his almost sublime faith in the ultimate success of the settlements in Kentucky. This faith is expressed in his own words in his "Narrative" in which he says: "Many dark sleepless nights have I spent separated from the cheerful society of men, scorched by the summer's sun and pinched by the winter's cold--an instrument ordained to settle the wildnerness." Great difficulties did not seem to discourage him. The darker the outlook seemed to be the harder he fought to overcome the things that beset him and his fellow pioneers. The Indian chief, Blackfish, who held DANIEL BOONE as a captive in 1778, seemed determined that the settlers should not have the opportunity to plant their corn and other crops. He sent bands of Indians from one settlement to another to kill or annoy the settlers; destroy planted crops; and terrorize the inhabitants so that working in the field, except under heavy guard, was almost an impossibility.

SIMON KENTON, famous border scout and friend of DANIEL BOONE, says regarding the Battle of the Blue Licks, Ky., that DANIEL BOONE scouted for the expedition and saw so much signs of a large Indian army and so many attempts to hide indications of its numbers from the whites that he (DANIEL BOONE) advised against crossing the Licking river near the Blue Licks until Colonel Logan and his reinforcements came up or at least until scouts or spies could be sent over the river to report on the position and strength of the Indian army. The officers were inclined to follow the counsel of DANIEL BOONE but suddenly Major Hugh McGary who was headstrong and impulsive, dashed into the river and called on all who were not "cowards" to follow him. The result of this foolish attack is well known and many brave men went to their death needlessly. Colonel Benjamin Logan had sent word to Colonel Todd that he was raising men and would soon join Colonel Todd and his command. Colonel Todd in his eagerness to attack the Indians decided to advance without waiting for Colonel Logan and his men. The heroism of the pioneers was exemplified in the fierce fighting at the Battle of Blue Licks, Ky., and also during the seiges of Fort Boonesborough and other frontier forts. Often a small village or garrison would withstand a severe Indian attack.

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